

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 36.

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

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## WILL THERE BE A GREAT DROUTH THE COMING SUMMER?

WE do not pretend to be weather-wise, but those who do, say that animals, birds, and some other things in their late movements, prognosticate a dry summer. This is likely to be the case, and the only reason we can give for it is, that one extreme usually follows another. The Spring thus far has been very cold and wet—the summer consequently may be very hot and dry. This would prove highly calamitous to the laboring classes; for drained as the country already is of its products by the great demands for Europe the past six months, a long continued drouth would add considerably to the present prices, which are already very exorbitant.

The corn at the South has suffered materially by late frosts, and in many instances has already been planted the second and third time. This looks bad for that quarter, which of late years has become a large grower of corn. A short crop in that region would materially affect prices throughout the country.

Yet whether we have a great drouth the coming summer or not, the farmers ought to be well prepared for it. Let them remember the dry summer of 1852, and the great loss to them in half-starved animals that ensued. Hundreds of thousands of cattle were sacrificed to the butcher and otherwise the following winter, merely for want of fodder to carry them through till spring.

The best and most reliable substitute for grass and hay, which we can cultivate, is Indian corn grown in drills, and cut just as the grain gets fit for roasting ears or boiling for the table. Five to seven tons of dried fodder may be easily produced from an acre. Every farmer ought to raise at least a three months' supply for his stock, of Indian corn fodder, and a four months' supply would be still safer. It is best to get it in now as soon as possible. The stalks of the sweet varieties are much the most nutritious and palatable, although they do not produce so great a growth as some others—yet they are enough better to pay for this difference of production.

Next to Indian corn, we would recommend growing oats, to be cut when the grain is in the milk, and fed unthreshed. We consider that either the corn or oats thus raised, and fed with their grain on the stalks, equal—ton for ton—to the best of hay. The stalks should be cut up fine by a machine previous to feeding. It is a matter of economy to use the straw and corn-stalk cutter, even when the oats and corn are

cut and fed green from the field in the summer.

Millet is somewhat cultivated south of us; though farmers generally at the North are unacquainted with it; but from the few experiments we have made with it as a substitute for hay, we should place it next after oats. It may be sown broadcast, and cultivated the same as oats, though to sow in drills six inches apart, is better. It will yield from 2 to 4 tons per acre.

The fourth best substitute for a short crop of grass and hay, is roots, such as the sugar beet, carrot, parsnip, and turnip, which we value in the order we have placed them. Potatoes, on account of the prevalence of the rot, are too uncertain to be calculated upon. Cabbage and pumpkins are very good for partial feed during the autumn months.

## FARM OF MR. WATSON.

We spent a few hours last week in looking over this beautiful farm. It lies upon the river Bronx, near its embouchure into the East River, in Westchester County, about twelve miles from the New-York City Hall. It comprises about 220 acres, and was purchased by Mr. WATSON six years ago, and was then in rather a low state. He has got it into such fine condition now, that it took the first premium of \$50 last year, offered by the American Institute, for the best cultivated farm which the Committee visited in Westchester County.

This farm is devoted principally to grass and hay, of which it is now a large producer of the best qualities. For the consumption of this, Mr. WATSON keeps improved stock of various kinds. He formerly had a large and superior flock of Long-wooled sheep, but the dogs have proved so destructive in his neighborhood, he has been reluctantly compelled to dispose of most of them. He has a few Ayrshire cows, which he imported. These are among the finest specimens of the breed we have ever seen in point of form; added to this desirable quality, they are great milkers. He also showed us some excellent grade Durhams, which are great milkers. One of these, of medium size, gives 30 quarts or more, per day during her highest flow of milk.

Mr. WATSON showed us four superior colts by the famous Trustee, sire of the late Mr. GIBSON's Fashion out of Bonnets of Blue. These colts are respectively one, two, three, and four years old. They are out of a well-bred trotting mare, that has done her mile in 2.40. We think these colts will all prove fast ones. As a getter of runners and trotters, Trustee has proved one of the best horses imported into this country; and what adds greatly to the value of his stock is, they are docile and good tempered.

The thing, however, which Mr. WATSON apparently takes the most pride in, is his Shetland and Welsh ponies. Of these he has a large stock, imported and reared by himself. We could select from this stock about a dozen breeding mares and a couple of stallions, which it would be pretty difficult to surpass in this country. It is amusing to see these diminutive creatures, capering about in droves of various colors over the farm. Some, full-grown, are not much over three feet high, while others are full four feet or more. The former would be a good match for a buffalo calf in harness, or a stout Newfoundland dog under the saddle.

Considerable quantities of fruit were formerly produced on this farm, but part of the orcharding being near to a large village, it was robbed every season, and the grass and other crops beneath the trees destroyed. This compelled Mr. W., at length very reluctantly to cut down the trees, for so long as they stood he could realize nothing from his land.

The farm buildings and stock-yards are well arranged here, and very commodious. The fences are in excellent order, and the mansion and grounds around are ample and in good taste. The view from the house is varied and beautiful. It extends up and down the East River, over a part of Long Island, the lower valley of the Bronx, and the hills around in Westchester. It is a delightful country residence.

Mr. WATSON deserves much credit for his improvements on and about his farm, and we are glad to see him take so much interest in them. He generally devotes one day out of the week to his farm, although still actively engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city.

## CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

In our last number we gave a copy of directions for the cultivation and preparation of flax, issued by LEADBETTER & Co., of Belfast, (Ireland.)

We have just received the last Report of the "Royal Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax in Ireland," and we find that those directions were compiled from a carefully prepared appendix to this report, and are the result of thirteen years' experience, during which time the Belgian and other systems have been examined and tested by the Society, which is located at Belfast.

We find some additional matter in this report in relation to the treatment of flax, which no doubt will be of interest to those of our readers who agree with us, that the cultivation of flax in the United States should receive more attention, especially as the Russian war is likely to cut off for the present a large part of the supply of seed, (Riga,) and enhance its price.

We would remark that the directions in our last under the section "Saving the Flax," has reference to the patent mode of steeping with hot water, or steam, known as SCHENCK'S method; for it must not be inferred that the flax straw thus saved is ready for the spinning-mill without such steeping process, previous to *scutching* or separating the bark from the fibre—this is not the case,—but we shall speak of this again.

The following are the portions of the report omitted in our last weeks article:

**Pulling**—The time when flax should be pulled is a point of much nicety to determine. The fibre is in the best state before the seed is quite ripe. If pulled too soon, although the fibre is fine, the great waste in scutching and hatching renders it unprofitable; and if pulled too late, the additional weight does not compensate for the coarseness of the fibre. It may be stated, that the best time for pulling is, when the seeds are beginning to change from a green to a pale brown color, and the stalk to become yellow, for about two-thirds of its height from the ground.

**Rippling**—Which should be carried on at the same time, and in the same field, with the pulling. If the only advantage to be derived from rippling was the comparative ease with which rippled flax is handled, the practice ought always to be adopted; but, besides this, the seed is a most valuable part of the crop, being worth, if sold for the oil mill, £3 per acre, and if used for feeding stock of all kinds, at least £4 per acre. The apparatus is very simple. The ripple consists of a row of iron teeth screwed into a block of wood. This can be procured in Belfast, or may be made by any handy blacksmith.\* It is to be taken to the field, where the flax is being pulled, and screwed down to the center of a nine feet plank, resting on two stools. The rippers may either stand or sit astride at opposite ends. They should be at such a distance from the comb as to permit of their striking it properly and alternately. A winnowing sheet must be placed under them, to receive the bolls as they are rippled off; and then the rippers are ready to receive the flax just pulled, the handfuls being placed diagonally, and bound up in a sheaf. The sheaf is laid down at the right hand of the rippler, and untied. He takes a handful with one hand, about six inches from the root, and the other half past the side; and, by a half turn of the wrist, the same operation is repeated with the rest of the bunch. Some, however, prefer rippling without turning the hand, giving the flax one or two pulls through, according to the quantity of bolls. The flax can often be rippled without being passed more than once through the comb. He then lays the handfuls down at his left side, each handful crossing the other, when the sheaf should be carefully tied up and removed. The object of crossing the handfuls so carefully, after rippling when tying up the beets for the steep is, that they will part freely from each other when they are taken to spread out on the grass, and not interlock, and be put out of their even order, as would otherwise be the case. If the weather be dry, the bolls should be kept in the field, spread on winnowcloths, or other contrivance for drying; and, if turned from time to time, they will win. Passing the bolls first through a coarse riddle, and afterwards through fanners, to remove straws and leaves, will facilitate the drying. If the weather be moist, they should be taken in-doors, and spread out thinly and evenly on a barn floor, or on a loft, leaving windows and doors open, to allow a thorough current of air, and turned twice a day. When nearly dry,

they may be taken to a corn kiln, (taking care not to raise it above summer heat,) and carefully turned, until no moisture remains. By the above plan of *slow* drying, the seed has time to imbibe all the juices that remain in the husk, and to become perfectly ripe. If it be taken at once from the field, and dried *hurriedly* on the kiln, these juices will be burned up, and the seed will become shrivelled and parched, little nutritious matter remaining. In fine seasons, the bolls should always be dried in the open air, the seed threshed out, and the heaviest and plumpest used for sowing or crushing. The light seeds and chaff form most wholesome and nutritious feeding for cattle. Flax ought not to be allowed to stand in the field, if possible, even the second day; it should be rippled as soon as pulled, and carried to the water as soon as possible, that it may not harden.

**Watering**—This process requires the greatest care and attention. River water is the best. If spring water has to be used, let the pond be filled some weeks, or months, if possible, before the flax is put in, that the sun and air may soften the water. That containing iron or other mineral substances should never be used. If river water can be had, it need not be let into the pond sooner than the day before the flax is to be steeped. The best size of a steep pool is 12 to 18 feet broad, and 3½ to 4 feet deep. Place the flax loosely in the pool, in one layer, somewhat sloped, and in regular rows, with the root end underneath; the tie of each row of sheaves to reach the roots of the previous one; cover with moss sods, or tough old lea sods, cut thin, laid perfectly close, the sheer of each fitted to the other. Before putting on the sods, a layer of rushes or rag-weeds is recommended to be placed on the flax, especially in new ponds. As sods are not always at hand, a light covering of straw may do, with stones laid on it, so as to keep the flax just under the water; and as the fermentation proceeds, additional weight should be laid on—to be removed as soon as the fermentation ceases, so as not to sink the flax too much in the pool. Thus covered, it never sinks to the bottom, nor is affected by air or light. A small stream of water, allowed to run through a pool, has been found to improve its color. In this case, if the pools are in a line, the stream should be conducted along the one side, and run into each pool separately, and the water of each pool run off, along the opposite side, in a similar manner. It will be sufficiently steeped, in an average time, from eight to fourteen days, according to the heat of the weather and nature of the water. Every grower should learn to know when the flax has had enough of the water, as a few hours too much may injure it. It is, however, much more frequently *under-watered* than *over-watered*. The best test is the following: Try some stalks, of average thickness, by breaking the *shove*, or woody part, in two places, about six or eight inches apart, at the middle of the stalk; catch the broken bit of wood, and if it will pull freely out, downwards, for that length, without breaking or tearing the fiber, and with none of the fiber adhering to it, it is ready to take out. Make this trial every six hours, after fermentation subsides, for sometimes the change is rapid. Never lift the flax roughly from the pool, with forks or grapes, but have it carefully handed out of the flax-drain by men standing in the water. It is advantageous to let the flax drain twelve to twenty-four hours, after being taken from the pool, by placing the bundles on their root ends, close together, or on the flat, with the slope; but the heaps should not be too large, otherwise the flax will be injured by heating.

There are two new systems of steeping or retting flax, on a large scale, now in operation. The one is by hot water, or what is called Schenck's method; and the other by steam, or Watt's method. In both cases they are carried on, on a large scale, by persons who purchase the flax straw from the farmers, as pulled and dried on the Courtrai system described at page 183, under caption "Saving the Flax."

**Spreading**—Select, when possible, clean,

short, thick pasture ground for this operation; and mow down and remove any weeds that rise above the surface of the sward. Lay the flax evenly on the grass, and spread thin and very equally. If the directions under the head of rippling have been attended to, the handfuls will come readily asunder, without entangling. Turn it two or three times while on the grass (with a rod about eight feet in length, and an inch and a half in diameter,) that it may not become of different shades, by the unequal action of the sun, which is often the case, through inattention to this point. Turn it when there is a prospect of rain, that the flax may be beaten down a little, and thus prevented from being blown away.

**Lifting**—Six to eight days if the weather be showery, or ten to twelve if it be dry, should be sufficient on the grass. A good test of its being ready to lift is, to rub a few stalks from the top to the bottom; and, when the wood breaks easily, and separates from the fibre, leaving it sound, it has had enough of the grass. Also, when a large proportion of the stalks are perceived to form a *bow* and *string* from the fibre contracting and separating from the woody stalk. But, the most certain way is, to prove a small quantity with the hand-break or in a flax mill. In lifting, keep the lengths straight and the ends even, otherwise great loss will occur in the rolling and scutching. Let it be set up to dry for a few hours, and afterwards tie it up in small bundles; and, if not taken soon to be scutched, it will be much improved by being put up in small stacks loosely built, with stones or brambles in the bottom to keep it dry, and allow a free circulation of air. Stacks built on pillars would be the best.

**Drying**—By fire, is always most pernicious. If properly steeded and grassed no such drying is necessary; but, to make it ready for breaking and scutching, exposure to the sun is sufficient. In some districts it is put to dry on *kilns*, in a damp state, and is absolutely burned before it is dry, and the rich oily appearance of the flax is always greatly impaired. On this point the Society can scarcely speak too strongly, as the flax is either destroyed or rendered not worth one-half of what it would be if properly prepared.

**Breaking and Scutching**—If done by hand, should be on the Belgian system, which is less wasteful than that practised in Ireland. If by milling, the farmer will do well to select those mills in which the improved machinery has been introduced. The Society would also recommend that the farmer should endeavor to have his flax scutched by a mill-owner who pays his men by the day, and not by the stone, even if it should cost him higher in proportion; the system of paying the scutchers by the stone rendering them more anxious to do a large quantity in the day than to produce a good yield from the straw.

This mode of watering and drying is adopted by farmers in Ireland who grow flax in limited quantities, and are not within reach of what is now called the improved steeping process. (SCHENCK'S or WATT'S.)

In our next we purpose giving some hints as to the value of flax seeds for oil and for feed.

**LUCKY YIELD FROM PLOWING.**—A colored man, while plowing on the farm of Mr. S. Hulster, about a mile from Richmond, Va., struck an old iron pot containing a number of Mexican dollars, amounting, it is said, to \$150 or \$200. The deposit of this treasure was said to have been made by an old man named James Housen, a Creole, who was possessor of this farm for several years previous to 1816.

**FLAX.**—Great Britain has imported from Russia \$26,000,000, worth of flax every year, and as the ports of that nation are now closed by the war, the demand will be greater than it has previously been.

\* The best rippers are made of half-inch square rods of iron, placed with the angles of iron next the rippers, 3-16ths of an inch asunder at the bottom, half an inch at the top, and 18 inches long, to allow a sufficient spring, and save much breaking of flax. The points should begin to taper 3 inches from the top.



For the American Agriculturist.

## KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

FARMING AROUND LEXINGTON, 40.

I HAVE been stopping the last ten days in the "garden of Kentucky," the vicinity of Lexington, Fayette County, and have been able to see and learn much that has interested me, and which would also interest many of your readers, I presume, could they see the same. The readers of the *Agriculturist* in former years have been favored with some interesting accounts of this part of the State of Kentucky, and the fairs which have been held at Paris and Lexington, and your present readers might also be interested to hear something more of this county, its agricultural productions, stock, &c., &c.

The soil of this region is exceedingly fertile and inexhaustible. I repeat it is *inexhaustible*, else it had been long since ruined. It is of that variety of lime-stone which contains siliceous carbonate of lime in large quantities, yielding an abundance of food of the best kind for grazing, and for this purpose it is diligently improved. Stock of almost all kinds are here bred, probably in a greater abundance, and of a superior quality to any other State in the Union. No effort is left untried to procure the very best animals that can be found from which to breed, and when procured no pains is spared in keeping up and improving even upon these. I have had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of the best stock breeders of the country, and of enjoying their hospitality, and can truly and cheerfully bear witness to their spirit of enterprise, their pride of character, and to that large amount of those characteristics which make up the true Kentucky gentlemen. Some of them are not unknown to the readers of the *Agriculturist*, nor to the most distinguished stock breeders throughout the country.

Great attention is given here to the breeding of jacks and mules, some of the finest in the country can here be found, and at the present time it is one of the most profitable branches of husbandry pursued. I have seen several sucking mules for which from \$80 to \$100 dollars each had been paid as soon as they stood upon their feet; this, of course, is an extraordinary price for extra colts, but ordinary ones are high—and so it is with all kinds of stock, such as cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c., all of which kinds they have in abundance here, except perhaps sheep, which are more prized for the size of carcass than for the quality of wool—and of course the larger varieties are bred.

The high prices which have been paid for imported stock by the farmers here, and also at which they hold animals which they have bred from them, would astonish many of our conservative farmers at the north, though but little thought of here.

This part of Kentucky, to one who has so long lived in the woods as has the writer, appears almost like a fairy land, exceedingly fair at least. Every acre is brought under tribute. The forests are all in grass, and for grazing. The appearance of the country now is truly pleasing; the trees have put forth their foliage; cover and other grasses, and the winter grain, of which latter but little is grown, cover the earth with their beautiful green. There is one thing, however, which rather surprised me, viz., the little attention given to the cultivation of good fruit. Most of the orchards that I have seen are very old and are nearly worthless. I have seen but few young orchards, and find but little interest felt in fruit culture. This climate is undoubtedly favorable for fruit, and it must be a want of enterprise in part, which causes this inattention to so important a branch of husbandry.

I have many more things to write about, and more in detail, and will endeavor to do so soon—at least, as I can do so authoritatively, and hope to give your readers something of more interest.

JOSEPHUS.

Lexington, April 28, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

## WHAT ARE WE TO DO FOR FENCE TIMBER?

SINCE I have been a subscriber to the *Agriculturist*, I have derived much pleasure as well as instruction from the perusal of its pages. But there is one subject, second to none in importance, upon which but little has been said. I refer to the management of timber land. The question is often asked among farmers, what are we to do for fencing timber and fuel? Land is becoming so valuable, that farmers are clearing out their woodlands as bare as possible, for all surplus forest land is considered dead capital. As for fuel, the increased facilities for transportation will enable us, in a few years, to substitute coal for wood. But as yet there has been no material used for fencing, that seems likely to supersede the use of timber.

The usual practice is to cut out the dying or best matured trees, and under this process our forests are becoming thinner every year, as the stock ranging at large devour all the young sprouts, and prevent any new growth.

Some advocate cutting all the timber, both large and small, as you go, and allow it to sprout up again. But even if this were better economy, which appears to me doubtful, it would be necessary to keep the woodland fenced off by itself—a very expensive operation.

Some suggestions from you or your correspondents on this subject, would be both interesting and useful to a YOUNG FARMER.

A good subject for some of our correspondents. See first article in No. 24 of last volume.

## A WOMAN ON THE "BONE QUESTION."

SEVERAL papers have recently been discussing the question, "Will ashes dissolve bones?" We gave our own opinion on page 9 of this volume, (No. 1.) The *Country Gentleman* recently published an elaborate article on the subject from the pen of Prof. NASH, which somewhat commends a process said to be practical. Miss SWISSELM pitches into the article after this fashion:

The agricultural papers are positively discussing the question, "Will ashes dissolve bones?" Aye, and discussing it as gravely as if it were a profound mystery. One agricultural paper says ashes will dissolve bones, and another says they will not; which only proves that every agricultural paper should have one housekeeper in its editorial corps, to keep them from being ridiculous occasionally.

Any western farmer's wife or daughter could answer this mooted question on the instant, and would at once say, "that depends upon the ashes."

Any ashes that will make soap will dissolve bones, if you put enough on; but when so dissolved, they are rather an expensive manure. We should as much think of sending to the chandlers for a dozen boxes of soap, and putting a quarter of a pound on each hill of corn, as putting all the bones of one kitchen into hogsheds, dissolving them with ashes, and using the mixture as did the writer in the *Country Gentleman*.

His was rather an expensive economy. His manure was simply very strong, unrefined soap, which, with a very little difference in the manner of preparing, would have done all the washing and cleaning in the family, when, in the form of refuse suds, it should have been poured on a bed of loam or clay to make manure for the cornfield, or around the roots of the grape vines and fruit trees, as a liquid manure.

The only difference between the plans of making *clean* soap and the dirty mixture he did make, would be to empty the ashes into a hopper, put the water on them there, let it run off in the form of lye, pour this upon the bones, and either boil them in it or let them stand in the

sun. The bones would dissolve, the limey part settle to the bottom, and the animal, fatty, and glutinous matter unite with the lye to make the soap.

One hogshhead full of bones and good ashes, would make a full hogshhead of soap, leaving the leached ashes and phosphate of lime from the bones, into the bargain.

But quick lime used in this same manner will dissolve bones until they are good food for plants, and this is cheaper than soap ashes.

## VALUE OF NITRATE OF SODA AS A MANURE.

In very many sections of our country, this article is now extensively used as a stimulant for soils, and especially for those cultivated in grain and grass. In our late agricultural journals of the better class, I have lately noticed some very interesting accounts, all going to confirm the fact that nitrate of soda is an economical and efficient fertilizer, particularly when applied to the above crops. In a Liverpool paper, the following has lately appeared, and I copy it, in hopes that some who may have hitherto questioned the utility of this and similar applications, may be induced to test its virtues for themselves, and thus be enabled to judge understandingly whether it is capable of being made an economical adjuvant in the great and important process of vegetable nutrition, or not.

"On the 6th of May last," says the writer, "six alternate ridges of wheat, measuring one acre, two roods, and five perches, were sowed with five cwt. of nitrate of soda. In a few days the difference between the ridges with the nitrate and the intervening ridges of the same size, could be discerned at a considerable distance from the field, which difference continued throughout the summer. The two sorts have been reaped, threshed, measured and weighed separately, and the following is a correct account of the produce:

"Nitrated wheat, 48 bushels, weight per bushel, 66 lbs. Of that portion of the field on which no nitrate was sowed, the produce was 23 bushels, weight per bushel 56 lbs. Straw of the same, one ton, five cwt., one qr., two lbs. The quality of both is represented as inferior.

"It will at once occur to every reader, that the quantity applied in this case, was excessive. Had the application been limited to one-half or two-thirds the quantity, its action, on the crop would, in all probability, have been more efficient."

So far as my own observations extend, and I have made some few experiments with this article, it appears to be a most valuable and efficient manure, and we have no doubt, that it will be so regarded by all who try it, *judiciously*, either on grain or grass.

One great and important advantage resulting to the farmer from the use of these concentrated manures, is the ease and cheapness with which they may be transported and applied. It costs but a mere trifle to dress soils with them, while the expense of manuring wholly with compost, or other manures, subtracts a large sum from the income of the most successful and lucrative crop. That a perfectly barren, or totally exhausted soil can be restored, and rendered productive in cereals, or even in the most valueless vegetables of the cultivated classes, without the joint and associated action of humus, no farmer whose experience, or whose knowledge of the practical sciences will gainsay. Its action even upon emasculated soils would no doubt be beneficial, yet it would not be sufficiently so, to insure the full development and perfect maturation of valuable grain. In conjunction with humus, or putrescent and rapidly-decomposing vegetable or animal organisms, it would tend powerfully to the protection of the great primal object of all agricultural enterprise—the wealthy development and perfection of the vegetable systems to which it is applied. As a top-dressing

for timothy, nitrate of soda is said by those who have used it, and contrasted its effects with those of other mineral and vegetable manures, to be superior to any article now known.—*B. in Germantown Telegraph.*

#### HOW TO DETERMINE THE HEIGHT A COLT WILL ATTAIN WHEN FULL GROWN.

MR. JAS. R. MARTIN, of Lexington, Kentucky, gives out the following upon this point:

I can tell you how any man may know within half an inch, the height a colt will attain to when full grown. The rule may not hold good in every instance, but nine out of ten it will. When the colt gets to be three weeks old, or as soon as it is perfectly straightened in its limbs, measure from the edge of the hair on the hoofs to the middle of the first joint, and for every inch, it will grow to the height of a hand of four inches when its growth is matured. Thus if this distance be found sixteen inches, it will make a horse sixteen hands high. By this means a man may know something what sort of a horse, with proper care, he is to expect from his colt. Three years ago I bought two very shabby looking colts for twenty dollars each, and sold them recently for three hundred dollars. So much for knowing how to guess properly at a colt.

Well, Mr. JAMES R. MARTIN has "his say" as above. We say, give us a decent breed to start with, and the future height will depend altogether upon what care and feed the animal receives. Another suggestion to be always kept in mind, is, that height is not the only essential good quality for a horse, though it may be for a Shanghai.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### TWO FARMERS CONTRASTED.

As you have so far broken the rule which barred you from publishing articles not *strictly agricultural* as to give place to occasional jottings, I thought perhaps your readers might be interested in a couple of incidents that fell under my notice the last year. Although small in themselves, they convey a lesson of much import, and as the best coloring could not give them the least beauty, I shall content myself by giving the facts just as they occurred, hoping that while the example of the one may be condemned, that the other may be properly appreciated.

Having business with the agricultural portion of the citizens of one of our Middle States last autumn, I had good opportunity to note many almost *curiosities* that came under my observation in various ways. I found some sections where the tillers represented so many different nations of the East, and so many different languages were spoken, that I sometimes required more than one interpreter to accompany me. In one of my business excursions I called on one of these tillers of the soil for a few moments, and having completed my business, was about leaving when a bright-eyed little boy came skipping along, holding in one of his hands a large, fair apple, which was partly red colored. The animated sparkle of his eye, and the intelligent appearance of his countenance completely captivated me, and I felt an interest in him from that moment. Said he:

"Pa, see what a pretty apple I have found, half red and half green, and it is sweet, and I want to know what makes this apple sweet?" "Cause it grewed so," said the father gruffly. "Well, pa, all t'other apples that have red on them are sour, and why isn't this sour too?" "Cause didn't grow so," more gruffly than before. "Well, pa, do tell me what makes apples sweet?" "Cause they grow so I tell you," (this was said sternly and in a very emphatic manner, accompanied with a menacing gesture;) "and if you don't stop asking your foolish questions I will whip you again—I should think that

I had whipped you enough to whip all the foolish questions out of you, but you don't know how to say any thing but ask questions. Now hold your tongue and be off." The little boy said as he turned to obey, "Pa, I'll try not ask more questions." This was in a subdued tone, and his face was suffused with tears, while the elasticity and ardor of his movements were visibly damped. I loitered a moment to see what might follow, when the father turned to me and said, "that boy is almost *spilt* by going over to my neighbor SMALL's, who has a couple boys about his age, and Mr. SMALL wants my John to come over sometimes and *larn* with his boys. He's *allers* telling them something when he's at work about felseophy as he calls it, and I wish he'd keep it to himself, for boys oughtn't to know too much, and if he don't quit telling my John so much stuff, I shall keep him at home, I shall."

As I had previously finished my business, and seeing but little chance to help little John, I resolved to learn what kind of a neighbor Mr. SMALL was. I soon after called and found him to be a farmer and true gentleman. Every thing showed that he was as near master of his profession as any in our country. Every tool had a place, and was in its place, too, and so arranged as to be come-at-able when wanted without any needless waste of time, while the general appearance of his farm showed that they had been used when needed. I soon had an opportunity to see the two boys that John's father had spoken of, as two active little lads joined us, and the father introduced them as his sons. There was none of that shyness we often see in country lads, nor of the waywardness that we sometimes observe in city lads, but a sort of manliness that makes one feel acquainted from the first sound of their voice. They were true types of their father. The elder held in his hand an ear of corn partly red, and when a pause in our conversation ensued he said to his father: "Pa, may I ask a question?" "Yes," said Mr. SMALL, "if it is not a long one." "Well, you see this ear of corn has some red kernals in it, and Bub and I cannot agree how it could come since there was none planted in our field that was red." I begged Mr. SMALL to let me hear what explanation his son would give, as he was about to speak. Mr. SMALL said that he doubted the ability of either to give the true cause, but that each should state his views since he had no recollection of ever explaining to them the reason for such occurrences; so turning to the elder he said: "Edwin, let me hear what you have to say, and then Bub shall have his turn at an explanation."

We had reached a beautiful eminence as Edwin commenced and said: "You remember, pa, to have told us that unless the pollen of the anthers (which grow on the upper end of the cornstalks) should fall or be carried by the wind to the *silks* or pistils of the ear-shoot, there would be no corn on the cob. Now if the pollen can be carried by the wind as well as by the hand, as you showed us, there is no reason why the wind should not blow the pollen from Mr. P.'s corn to ours, although it is near a half mile off; and the wind blowed from his corn-field toward ours, too, from the time it was *silked* until it was full in milk, and I told Bub that this was the most likely way that it came that we have red corn in ours this year." "Now, Bub, for your turn," said Mr. SMALL. "Well, pa," said he, "I have changed my mind some since brother has been talking, as it has put me in mind of what I read in the *Agriculturist*. The paper said that it was very difficult to raise pure seed of any kind, for there were so many bees and other winged insects that were all the while going from one flower to another, and carrying the pollen on their bodies, thus mixing melons, cucumbers, squashes, corn, as well as all other such plants and vegetables, so that it must be very difficult to raise any pure variety. I can only wonder now how we find them so pure as they are, but there is something else where I am more puzzled, and that is to find out how it is that so small a speck of a fine yellowish pow-

der can impart an influence to a yellow variety of corn that shall make red kernals grow on the same cob, when the juice that supports both the red and the yellow corn comes through the same source to the ear; can you explain father, for I find nothing in any book that tells me?"

"Well, my sons, you have between you spun out a long story, and have reasoned or quoted correctly, too; but how to answer the question Bub put, will take more time than I now have, but we must all study, and when we have time we will see whether there is any satisfactory reasons given in any of our books."

I heard much more such conversation, that was not only interesting, but instructive, so much so, that I determined to pay another visit. Should this prove acceptable, I will try to give you the history of the other call at some future time. J.

Morristown, N. J.

#### GERMAN AGRICULTURE—USEFUL HINTS.

EACH German has his house, his orchard, his road-side trees, so laden with fruit, that if he did not carefully prop up and tie together, and in many places hold the boughs together with wooden clamps, they would be torn asunder by their own weight. He has his plot for corn, mangold wurtzel, for hay, for potatoes, for hemp, &c. He is his own master, and he, therefore, and every branch of his family, have the strongest motive for constant exertion. You see the effect of this in his industry and his economy.

In Germany nothing is lost. The produce of the trees and cows is carried to market; much fruit is dried for winter use. You see it lying in the sun to dry. You see strings of them hanging from their chamber windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, and every thing is collected for them. Every little nook, where the grass grows by roadside, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home on the heads of the women and children in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of any kind that can possibly be made of any use, is lost; weeds, nettles, nay, the very goose grass which covers waste places, is cut and taken for the cows. You see the little children standing in the streets of the villages, in the streams which generally run down them, busy washing these weeds before they are given to the cattle.

They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even if other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlands. One cannot help thinking continually of the enormous waste of such things with us—of the vast quantities of grass on banks, by roadsides, in the openings of plantations, in lanes, in church-yards, where grass from year to year springs and dies, but which, if carefully cut, would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

To pursue still farther this subject of German economy. The very cuttings of the vines are dried and preserved for winter fodder. The tops and refuse of hemp serve as bedding for the cows; nay, even the rough stalks of the poppies, after the heads have been gathered for oil, are saved, and all these are converted into manure for the land. When these are not sufficient, the children are sent into the woods to gather moss, and all our readers familiar with Germany will remember to have seen them coming homeward with large bundles of this on their heads. In autumn, the fallen leaves are gathered and stacked for the same purpose. The fir cones, which with us lie and rot in the woods, are carefully collected and sold for lighting fires.

In short, the economy and care of the German peasants are an example to all Europe. They have for years, nay ages, been doing that, as it regards agricultural management, to which the British public is but just now opening its eyes. Time, also, is as carefully economized as every thing else. They are early risers, as may well be conceived, when the children, many of



whom come from a considerable distance, are at school at six in the morning. As they tend their cattle or their swine, the knitting never ceases, and hence the quantities of stocking and other household things which they accumulate are astonishing.—*Howitt.*

#### A CHLOROFORMED HORSE.

MESSRS. CHEESEMAM & DODGE have a valuable roadster who resolutely eschews all farriers, being determined to go as nature provideth, and as we often see certain poor bipeds of another genus go from necessity—*shoeless*. The horse had long contracted this habit, while every means had been tried, from the nose twitch, to that of casting and blinding with straps, &c., occupying the attention of some dozen men in a doubtful issue to set a shoe. This morning as I happened in at the stable, preparations were in progress for a determined shoeing. The fine fellow had been kept without his feed for twenty-four hours, hoping that fasting—that terrible mollifier of mettle—might aid the operation. I determined to interfere in behalf of the noble fellow. I suggested chloroform, and procured a half pound bottle. A groom led the horse from his stall into the open space, and while he held him by the halter with one hand, applied a saturated sponge holding about two ounces of chloroform to his nostrils with the other. After a few inhalings, he became quite passive; and in 10 minutes, or less, was perfectly ready to be shod, which was effected through all the various manipulations, with the same unconcern that any old nag would do, who having traveled a flinty road, gloried in a new set of shoes well hammered on. He evinced no symptoms of sensation, nor flinched in the least during the clinching process. When one foot was finished, in taking up another, he seemed not to realize the necessity of aiding himself to gravitate. Yet his eyes seemed bright and natural. The experiment was deemed perfectly satisfactory, and an increased value laid upon the horse. There was about a fourth of a pound of chloroform used, but a portion, perhaps one-third of it, was wasted in appliance. The operation over, the horse was led out and exercised for a few moments, when his feed was given to him, and apparently relished with great gusto.—*Xenia News.*

#### FRYING-PANS.

A SINGLE law passed by Congress, supposing it had the power, and obeyed by the people, would effect a great reform in the public health, diminish the business of doctors and the demands for drugs, and prove of incalculable benefit to this and future generations. Thus: Be it enacted, that on the first day of January, 1855, every frying-pan in the United States be broken up, and sold for old iron, and that no more be manufactured henceforth for ever. Frying is the most unwholesome of all modes of cooking. Every thing cooked by this method is saturated with fat or butter, rendered tough, covered with empyreum oil, and made as unfit as possible for the human stomach. No dyspeptic should ever eat any thing fried, and no one should ever do so who would avoid becoming a dyspeptic. Let your food be boiled or roasted, or broiled, or baked even—any thing but fried. Frying meat is the worst possible mode of cooking; destroying whatever good qualities it may possess, and exaggerating all its badness. And all this comes of having frying-pans, spiders, and other cast iron abominations for making food unwholesome. Good people, beware of the frying-pan; beware of the fat which it scorches; and beware of the meat, and fish, and eggs, which it renders unfit for food and difficult of digestion, that your days may be long in the land.—*Nichols Journal.*

BENEFIT OF BEES TO FRUIT TREES.—It is stated that bees greatly improve the fructifica-

tion of fruit trees. Orchards in which several hives are kept, always produce more fruit than others in which there are none. In the provinces on the Rhine the fruits are more abundant and finer than in any other part of Germany, and there it is the custom to keep large quantities of bees. Plants, too, which bees visit, thrive better in the neighborhood of hives.

#### ANIMALS FORTELLING THE WEATHER.

INSTINCT AND REASON.

It is said that the woodcock in New-Jersey is building its nest, this year, in open and moist places; and old huntsmen predict in consequence that the summer will be a dry one. There was a time when science, or what was called such, laughed at signs of this description, as no better than "old women's tales;" but though many of them are still unreliable, a larger observation of nature has taught that animals have an instinct, which not unfrequently becomes prophetic, as in this example. At last year's meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science, a curious paper was read on this subject, by Mr. N. B. Thomas, of Cincinnati, who had, for several years, studied the habits of animals in reference to the indications which they might afford respecting the weather. He showed that birds, if the season was to be a windy or wet one, built their nests in sheltered places; but, if it was to be dry, in localities more exposed; that certain kinds of snails always came out, and crept up the limbs of trees several days before rain;—and that locusts, wasps, and other insects were invariably to be found under leaves, and in the hollow trunks of trees, hours before a storm set in.

The sagacity thus displayed, if we may call it such, seems to put the higher reason of man to shame. In vain do our most expert savans endeavor to predict the character of an approaching season, or even to foretell, a few days in advance, the condition of the weather. The woodcock that unerringly fixes its nest in the spot best suited for the coming summer, or the snail whose tubercles begin to grow ten days before the rain they are preparing to receive, appear, at first sight, to surpass the more developed men. But the inferiority of those lower orders of animals is in the quantity of their endowments, rather than in the quality; they have a single faculty developed to an extraordinary degree, while man has, as it were, faculties almost infinite. In thus adaptizing each organization to its special position, the wisdom of the Creator is forcibly exhibited.—*Philadelphia Ledger, May 9.*

THE DIGGING MACHINE.—An implement under the above designation, invented by Mr. Matthew Gibson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, already known to agriculturists as the originator of the Patent Northumberland Clod Crusher, has been daily at work for several weeks past on the farms of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., at Monkwearmouth, and of Mr. Barnes, at Whitburn, near Sunderland. During the past week the powers of this admirable appliance to agricultural tillage have been further tested on the farms of Mr. T. T. Hall, of Ovingham, Tyneside; Mr. R. W. Swan, of Wallsend, and Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., of Washington, Northumberland. Its powers, in all the trials referred to, were exhibited on tough clayey soil, and working at a depth of 9 inches, at the rate of three-quarters of an acre per hour, with four horses, throughout the whole day, with no more exertion than that required for ordinary plowing. The implement consists of a number of cylinders of about three and a half inches in diameter and six inches long, revolving on a fixed axle. On each of the cylinders is cast a disc, twelve inches in diameter, which is furnished with ten teeth or prongs, of hardened malleable iron or steel, of a curved or cat-claw form, springing from its periphery, and which, partly by the weight of

the implement, and partly by the strain of draught, is forced into the ground, and, as the implement advances, digs or forces up the soil—in fact, each prong performs precisely the office of a pick or hack in loosening the soil. This forking up or loosening of the soil is not the only important office of the implement, but from the curved form of the teeth, it brings all roots and fibrous matter within the depth of its operation to the surface, thus producing a clean as well as a free tillage, or at once acting most effectively as a grubber in bringing up root-weeds, and at the same time performing the most important function of the plow in aerating the soil. The implement is mounted on a strong frame, partly of cast and partly of malleable iron, and furnished with a simple but most ingenious apparatus for regulating the depth of its working in the soil.—*Mark Lane Express.*

#### CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2, 1854.

HAY KNIVES.—Seth Whalen, of West Milton, N. Y.: I claim attaching a blade made of sheet steel, and bent at its upper extremity so as to stand out from the handle, directly to and in the center of the handle, and between the arms, whereby a great saving in time, labor, and expense in making hay knives can be effected, and an equal distribution of the power of the operator exerted in a perfect manner upon the edges of the knife, and it consequently caused to act more effectually upon the hay than the ordinary knife, as set forth.

STRAW CUTTERS.—Robert Hogin, of Barnesville, Ohio. I disclaim the use of an endless belt for the purpose of feeding the straw or other material to the knife.

But I claim the straw rest for supplying the straw to the knife, said straw rest or rack being carried the entire length from rear to front end of the cutter box by an intermittent forward motion, as set forth.

HARROWS.—W. F. Pagett, of Stone Bridge, Va.: I claim, first, the constructing harrow-beams of sections of iron with the teeth wrought solid upon and with them.

Second, the combination therewith and arrangement of cross rods with screw and taps, and pipes or tubes, or their equivalents, to keep the beams and sections in their places.

COUPLINGS OF ENDLESS CHAIN HORSE POWERS.—W. E. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y.: I claim the lips, the recesses, and the hooks, by which the series of platforms are united into a continuous chain platform, without any other fastenings than those afforded by their own peculiar shape, and thus avoiding the use of links, bolts, rods, or similar fastenings, as described.

SPRING "SPORT."—Our contemporary of the *Clinton Courier* condemns in strong terms the practice of shooting birds in pairing time, and is somewhat sanguinary in his remarks. Here is his article, which we commend to the attention of those bipeds who deem it manly sport to blow a little bird to pieces!

"The editor of the *Germantown Telegraph* says that he saw, last week, in Philadelphia market, several large bunches of robins, which had been shot and brought there for sale. We don't desire the death of any man, but if some humane sportsman would only manage to put shot enough in the legs of the murdering vagabond who killed those birds, to keep him busy at home during the remainder of the spring, he would confer an especial obligation upon us. A man who would slaughter an innocent bird in "pairing time," would shoot his own grandmother, if her hide were marketable. If white slavery were legal, we would try and buy that chap for the sake of the fun of driving him to market in fly-time.

THE difficulty is not so great to die for a friend, as to find a friend worth dying for.

## Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS. — Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

### BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

#### FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

It has seldom been our pleasure to come in contact with a Society which combined so many elements of success, as does the lately organized Horticultural Society of Brooklyn. We insert here for convenient reference a list of the officers of the Society.

JOHN W. DEGRAUW, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Henry C. Murphy, John Maxwell, Henry A. Kent, Stephen Knowlton, Smith J. Eastman.

W. S. Dunham, *Treasurer.*

Delos W. Beadle, *Cor. Secretary.*

Milton Arrowsmith, *Rec. Secretary.*

The objects of the Society are briefly stated as follows:

The objects of this Society are to collect and diffuse correct information on all subjects connected with Horticulture, and to promote a taste for the science.

It is designed to have a monthly exhibition at the Society's Rooms in the Brooklyn Athenaeum; and a Spring and Fall exhibition, and to award prizes to those who exhibit the finest specimens.

Members pay an annual due of Three Dollars, which entitles them, with their families, (or in the absence of a family, with two friends,) to admission to all the exhibitions of the Society.

The regular meetings are held at the Society's rooms in the Brooklyn Athenaeum, on the first Thursday evening of every month.

This Society already numbers about five hundred members, and there is exhibited on the part of all, both officers and members, a degree of enterprise which is truly commendable. No better proof of this could be asked than was shown in getting up and carrying on the semi-annual exhibition, which was held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week. It would be useless to attempt to convey upon paper, any thing like an adequate description of the panoramic beauties displayed in the Athenaeum Hall. There were a dozen to twenty fine plants which we think have not been on exhibition before in this part of the country. Among these we may name *Cissus discolor*, — a beautifully variegated climber, allied to the grape vine, — and *Begonia Xanthina*, quite new and rare.

Perhaps the most generally attractive object was the specimen leaves and flower of the world renowned *Victoria Regia*. These were brought from Philadelphia, by Mr. R. R. Scott, and were kindly furnished by CALES COPE, Esq., from the first successfully cultivated plant in this country. The cultivation of this plant

alone has cost over \$3000. Only three others have yet been grown to flower on this continent. The leaves of this plant have attained a diameter of upwards of eight feet. The largest one on exhibition here, measured about five feet. They were shown in a large tank of water built expressly for them. The Society expressed themselves much indebted to Mr. GRAFF, gardener to Mr. COPE, for his attention and assistance in sending this plant, and also to Wm. H. GATZMER, general agent of the N. Y. and Philadelphia R. R. for special favor in forwarding it.

We may also name as interesting specimens the Black Tea plant of commerce; *Cattleya labiata*, a choice orchid; the King of the Forest, *Chrysobaphus Roxburghi*; a new variety of the Wax plant; *Nepenthes distillatoria*, or Pitcher Plant; Allspice Tree (*Myrtus pimento*;) India Rubber Tree; New-Holland Gum Tree, &c.

As will be seen by the premium list, Mr. MENAND, of Albany, was one of the largest and most successful exhibitors. This gentleman is one of the most successful plant cultivators in this country.

The plants were tastefully arranged in the hall, and there were just choice specimens enough exhibited to fill the space without over crowding. The rearing of these plants showed much past labor, skill, taste, *genius*; and the result of this exhibition upon the popular mind will be a strong impulse to cultivate a taste for the beautiful in nature.

The following list of premiums will give a further idea of the specimens exhibited, and of the successful exhibitors.

#### HOT-HOUSE PLANTS.

For the four best specimens, Martin Collopy,	\$11 00
For a dissimilar collection, Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley,	8 00
For the second best, Louis Menand, Albany,	8 00
Second best, single, ditto,	2 00

#### GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

Best dissimilar collection, Louis Menand, Albany,	12 00
Second best, Martin Collopy, gardener to Jas. H. Prentice,	8 00
The first best four specimens, Louis Menand, Albany,	8 00
The second best four ditto, Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley,	5 00
The best single specimen, Louis Menand, Albany,	8 00
The second best, Martin Collopy, gardener to Jas. H. Prentice,	2 00
The best specimens of <i>Pelargoniums</i> , Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley,	8 00
The best fancy <i>Geraniums</i> , James Weir,	3 00
The best dissimilar collection of <i>Calceolaries</i> , H. A. Graef,	5 00
The best six specimens, Martin Collopy, gardener to Jas. H. Prentice,	5 00
The second six do., Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley,	3 00
The best six varieties of <i>Cinerarias</i> , Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley,	4 00
The best six specimens of <i>Fuchsias</i> , Martin Collopy, gardener, to Jas. H. Prentice,	6 00
Second best six specimens ditto, Poynter & Canner,	4 00
The best six specimens of <i>Verbenas</i> , Geo. Weir,	3 00
The best four specimens of <i>Gloxinias</i> , Martin Collopy, Gardener to Jas. H. Prentice,	4 00
The second best four do., do., Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley,	2 00

The best single specimen of <i>Stockgilly</i> , Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley	4 00
The best three specimens of <i>Ericas</i> , Louis Menand, Albany,	5 00

#### CUT FLOWERS.

The second best collection of <i>Roses</i> , James Weir,	2 00
The best twelve varieties <i>Pansies</i> , James Weir,	2 00
The second best do. do., Martin Collopy, gardener to Jas. H. Prentice,	1 00
The best twelve varieties of <i>Hyacinths</i> , J. W. Degrauw,	3 00
The second best do. do., J. W. Towt,	1 00

#### BOQUETS, BASKETS, &c.

The best pair of hand Boquets, W. & J. Park,	3 00
The second best do., James Weir,	2 00
The Parlor Boquet, James Weir,	4 00
The second best ditto, Archibald Henderson,	3 00
The best basket of Flowers, W. & J. Park,	4 00
The second best ditto, ditto, Archibald Henderson,	3 00

#### FRUIT.

The best size pots of Strawberries, Geo. Thompson,	\$8 00
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#### VEGETABLES.

The best 24 stalks <i>Asparagus</i> , John Ferguson, gardener to H. A. Kent,	2 00
The second best, Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley,	1 00
The best <i>Mushrooms</i> , John Ferguson, gardener to H. A. Kent,	2 00
The best brace of <i>Cucumbers</i> , Jas. Goldie, gardener to R. L. Colt, Patterson, N. J.,	3 00
The second best ditto, Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley,	2 00
The best six heads of <i>Lettuce</i> , Jas. Weir,	2 00

#### SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For specimen of <i>Stove Plant</i> , Geo. Thompson,	1 00
For collection of <i>Stove and Green-house Plants</i> , J. E. Rauch,	5 00
For seedling <i>Mimulus</i> , Poynter & Canner,	1 00
For specimen of <i>Green-house Plant</i> , W. & J. Park,	2 00
For collection of <i>Large Plants</i> , Geo. Sutcliffe,	3 00
Specimen of <i>Grapes</i> , white and black, Roswell N. Colt, Patterson, N. J.	

#### BUCHANAN ON GRAPE CULTURE, &c.

WE see this excellent little work has passed to its fifth edition. It treats of vineyards, the position, soil, planting, pruning, diseases, varieties of grapes, &c. Then directions for wine making, including a compendium of statistics of the business, cost of vineyards, wine, the profits, &c.

It contains within a small compass, much useful information on this whole subject, and is adapted to be particularly useful to the amateur as well as the market cultivator and wine maker.

The present interest on this whole subject, must continue the large demand for the work. It is published by Messrs. Moore, Anderson & Co., of Cincinnati.

TALL SUGAR CANE.—Sugar cane, of the red ribbon variety, measuring nine feet in length, has been raised this season on the plantation of Major Robert Gamble, on Manatee river, Florida. One of these canes contained thirty-five joints.



## NEW-ENGLAND SPRING FLOWERS.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY is, as usual, filled with good things. Besides the editorial notes, it contains some fifteen well-written articles. Our attention was particularly attracted to one of these, entitled "New-England Spring Flowers," which gives an interesting description of several wild flowering trees and plants. We present the following extracts as a specimen.

One of the first intimations of vernal life to the city folks, comes in the welcome form of the MAY FLOWER. They are sent as choice presents from country friends, and they are sold in considerable quantities in the stores. Fathers carry home a sprig of the first growth of spring to their children, and the sweetest gift of the season from the lover to his mistress is a nosegay of their delicate, fragrant blossoms.\* Many other flowers of superior beauty and richer fragrance may be found among the countless forms of the ripe season, but none are more prized than this humble little plant; for it comes when there are no others to vie with its sweetness, when we are longing for the bright summer. Who does not welcome the lovely courier that she sends before her!

It belongs to the Natural Order ERICACEÆ.

There is a large and strongly-marked family of plants, blossoming very early in the year, with whose peculiar mode of inflorescence few beside botanists are familiar. They who are tempted forth into the woods by the young April sun, may very likely notice the long, worm-like tassels which hang from the bare branches of certain bushes and trees. Some are yellow, some brown, and some green, and they hang drooping from the trees, swaying in the wind that sweeps through their leafless boughs. These are the amentaceous plants; thus named because the tassels are termed aments by botanists. They comprise a large portion of the forests over the whole northern country. The alders, birches, bayberries, hornbeams, poplars, willows, hazels and oaks are all members of this extensive race. Some few are low and bushy, but the greater number is composed of fine, large, graceful trees.

Before the leaves are expanded, and, in some instances, before they have even thrown off the shelly covering which has protected them through the winter, these tassels, formed during the preceding summer and remaining through the winter, begin to elongate rapidly. The male or sterile flowers are very similar throughout them all. They are composed of a central stem upon which are arranged, generally in an imbricated manner, a great number of little scales. These are either entirely naked, as in the alder, or covered with long, silken hairs, as in the willow. At first, the aments are rigid and inflexible, but a week of warm weather will cause them to lengthen. Then may be seen, peeping from under each scale, a cluster of stamens springing often from second thinner scales, and protected from the cold by the stout shield of the outer one. When thus expanded, the ament is loose and flexible, obeying the slightest impulse of the wind. At this time the anthers give out their pollen and some species present a most beautiful appearance.

Although the different genera differ widely in their female or fertile aments, the sterile ones so closely resemble each other as to be easily confounded by an unpractised eye. The alders, birches, hazels and hornbeams are thus closely allied. But the fertile flowers and the fruit are wholly unlike, and as on account of these differences they are placed in distinct orders, we will

briefly recount the peculiarities of each. An extended notice of their minute botanical differences will be quite needless here, as these differences are such as will interest the professed botanical student alone. Their varied uses might furnish a subject for volumes. Those who desire a close acquaintance with this vast race of stately plants, will obtain the best of assistance from Emerson's Report, previously mentioned, and the "North American Sylva" of Michaux.

The alders and the birches are put together in one order, called BETULACEÆ. The principal difference between them is that the birches lose their catkins entirely at the end of the season, while the alders continue to bear them through the winter.

One of the earliest and prettiest of the vernal flowers is the MAY WEED or EARLY SAXIFRAGE (*Saxifrage Virginiana, Mx.*) As soon as the snow melts from the low hill-tops, and the frost has set free the thin soil beneath, it begins to show signs of activity. Close to the ground, in the midst of the starved grass, its little rosettes of downy leaves are found in great abundance. They are an inch long, of an oval form, cut into rounded teeth above, and tapering at the base into broad stalks half as long as the blade. In the center of this little circlet lie the clustering flower buds, insignificant at first, but soon rising from their leafy bed. They are borne upon the summit of a naked pubescent stalk, which grows with great rapidity to a height of from six to twelve inches. This stalk gives forth branches as it rises, each one accompanied by a narrow, thread-like downy leaf, until the plant takes a paniculate form, sometimes thin and loose, and oftener close and crowded. The flowers are small but pretty, arranged in clusters on the ends of the branches. The calyx is cut into five oval lobes, which are sometimes tinged with purple, and stand somewhat erect. The white, oblong, spreading petals are twice the length of the calyx lobes, and alternate with them. The stamens are ten in number, and the two styles ripen into a pair of diverging pods, united at the base, inclosing many seeds.

This species with one other later (*Pennsylvanica*) are our only eastern representatives of a vast genus, many species of which belong to the north and north-western part of this continent, and which is extensively diffused over Europe. The delicate blossoms of many small species adorn the mountain-tops with their simple elegance as high up as vegetation is found. Mr. Oaks found one small species, the *S. rivularis*, on the top of Mt. Washington; but it is very rare. Others are cultivated in our gardens for their beauty. They belong to and typify the order SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

The summer rambles of our city children begin with the flowering of the MAY WEED, and groups of sturdy little fellows, to whom the riches of green-houses and gardens are denied, may be seen returning from their holiday strolls with handfuls of its drooping blossoms.

Another of the equally common and beautiful flowers is the WIND FLOWER or WOOD ANEMONE (*anemone nemorosa, L.*) It grows in profusion by the roadsides and in the open woods, spangling the ground with its pure starry blossoms in early spring. No one is better known or better beloved by the young botanists who go "a Maying;" and should "winter, lingering, chill the lap of May," it is not sure to be found at that season.

The underground stem is long and worm-like, giving forth scattered rootlets, and sending upwards from its apex a smooth, slender stem, four or five inches long. From its summit spring forth, in a circle, three or five compound leaves which diverge horizontally and equally around the stem. They are on stalks nearly half an inch long, and are composed of three smooth, wedge-shaped leaflets, which are cut into large teeth, and are sometimes three-lobed at the apex. From the center of these leaves rises a single flower on a naked downy peduncle, more than an inch long. The bud droops gracefully before opening, but gradually rises in

bloom, expanding its snow-white leaves, from four to eight in number, in a star-like form. These leaves or sepals, for the flower is only a petaloid calyx, are of an ovate form, delicately veined, and frequently of a purple color on the exterior, which makes the young bud extremely pretty. The stamens are numerous, surrounding a cluster of fifteen or twenty pistils. The seed-vessels are of an oblong form, tipped with a hooked beak.

There is a delicacy and a purity in this little flower, which commends it to the affections of every body. Its common occurrence has never purchased for it that contempt which is often given to natural beauties that have become familiar. Its simplicity and unobtrusiveness make friends of every one. It derives its name, both scientific and popular, from an ancient and idle notion that it only blossoms while the wind is blowing. It belongs to the order RENUNCULACEÆ, and to a large genus of plants which has given to florists some of the choicest ornaments of their gardens. Many of the foreign species are richly colored. Later in the year, three other native species flower with us: the *Cylindrica*, *Virginiana*, and *Pennsylvanica*. The last is found only towards the West. These are all less beautiful than the one we have described, and much larger.

The first tree which unfolds a perfect blossom is the RED MAPLE, or as it is sometimes called in different localities the SWAMP, WHITE, AND SCARLET MAPLE (*Acer rubrum, L.*) It is one of the most common trees in the country, ornamenting the swamps and low woods at all seasons of the year. The scaly buds, which stud the branches in profusion, swell with the first warmth of spring. A few days of uninterrupted mildness in April will cause them to expand. Each bud discloses four or five small red flowers which spring on short pedicels from the same point. The calyx and corolla are similarly colored, though the petals are of a more delicate texture. The number of divisions is not always the same, ranging from four to six. The stamens are equal in number to the calyx lobes, and stand before them. They are two or three times as long as the flower, giving a bristly appearance to the clusters. The flowers are not all perfect, in fact not commonly so. Some have stamens only, some pistils only, and seldom both. Some trees bear only the staminate, some the pistillate flowers, and others both of them. They are termed polygamous in botanical language. The fertile flowers have two long downy styles which curve outwards. When the stamens are present also, they are shorter than in sterile flowers.

Both kinds of flowers are of a beautiful scarlet hue, and as they spring in great numbers around the bare branches, they give to the whole tree a brilliant coloring. None of the forest trees present so fine a view as the red maple at this period. It blooms long before any verdure has appeared, and rears its flaming head over the sleeping life around, so bright and beautiful as to distinguish it at a great distance. But not in bloom only is it remarkable for its elegance. When the flowers have fallen away, the peduncles begin to elongate rapidly, bearing on their apex the swelling germs, crowned with the outcurving stigmas. At first they are of an inverted triangular form; but as they grow larger two wings are developed at the outer angles which grow very rapidly, diverging as they increase, until they attain a curved, spatulate form, thickened at the outer edge, which gives rise to forking veins that curve inwards. They bear considerable resemblance to the wings of some insects. At this time the tree presents again a most beautiful appearance. The keys or samaras, as they are termed, hang pendent on peduncles which grow from an inch and a half to two inches, clothing the tree with a rich crimson tasseling, even more ornamental than its early bloom. The seed vessels themselves are small and compressed, growing in pairs, and bearing the wings on their outer edge. They contain one seed each.

(To be continued.)

\* Emerson refers very pleasantly to its name, in his admirable work on the Woody Plants of Massachusetts. He says: "Often from beneath the edge of a snow-bank, are seen rising the fragrant, pearly, white or rose colored, crowded flowers of this earliest harbinger of spring. It abounds in the edges of woods about Plymouth, as elsewhere, and must have been the first flower to salute the storm-bent crew of the May-flower, on the conclusion of their first terrible winter. Their descendants have thence plausibly derived its name, although its bloom is often passed before the coming in of the month of May."

## American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, May 17, 1854.

**BOUND VOLUMES.**—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

**BACK NUMBERS.**—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

### INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CANDLES, LAMPS, &c.

We could heartily wish that man would act more like other animals in regard to his hours of labor and rest; like them, work and pursue pleasure while the sun shines, and sleep while the sun sleeps. How much more healthful it would be, not only for the whole body, but especially for the eyes, and *how much expense it would save*. It costs the world more now for artificial light to make up at night for the cheap sun-light lost in the day-time, than it does to supply all the intellectual light of the schools. In other words, if every body would use all the sun-light given to them, and no more candle or gas light than would then be necessary or healthful, the money so saved would support more teachers and schools than we now have. Which get the most money in this city, the gas companies, the burning-fluid men, the camphine men, and the tallow chandlers, or the teachers?

However, we did not sit down to moralize, but to talk about *how* light is produced. See that burning piece of coal. What makes it shine so? Why it is nothing more nor less than a coating of heated, glittering diamonds. And the brilliant gas-light, the duller flame of the oil lamp, or the wax or tallow candle, and the cheerful blaze of the wood fire, are in like manner produced by masses of heated diamonds. Let us see how this is.

Chemistry tells us—and proves the truth of what it says—that charcoal, or carbon, and the diamond, is one and the same thing. In the diamond the little particles of carbon or coal are packed together in such a manner as to present a beautiful crystal. In the coal these little particles are loosely put together, so as to absorb all the light, instead of reflecting back to the eye the shining rays, as does the smooth surface of the diamond. A piece of coal and a diamond, when subjected to a strong heat, both

burn and glow alike, and both produce that suffocating gas which we perceive when a furnace of coal is burning in a close room. If we heat either the coal or diamond in a close vessel, where no air can get access, they will shine on for years without growing less in bulk.

Let us study another phenomena before we can understand fully how gas light is produced. There are two gasses—invisible substances like air—called oxygen and hydrogen. These are made up of little particles so small that we cannot see them. If we take one quart of the oxygen gas and two quarts of the hydrogen gas and mingle them together, and apply a lighted match to the mixture, the little particles will instantly unite together in pairs, one particle of oxygen with one particle of hydrogen, and form little double particles of water. These little particles of water thus produced will run together, and from our three quarts of the mixed gases, we shall have a few drops of water, perhaps a quarter of a teaspoonful. For a reason, which we cannot now stop to explain, these two gases in uniting together to form water, give out a great quantity of heat, which they before contained, but which was kept in such a hidden state that we could not perceive or feel it. Now, if before lighting these mixed gases, we had scattered all through them a little cloud of the finest charcoal or diamond dust, the heat given out by burning the two gases, would have made these little particles red hot, and we should have had a brilliant flame for the instant; that is, the cloud of diamond or charcoal dust would have become glowing hot, and resembled the burning gas flame. In this case we see that three substances, or three kinds of particles, carbon, (coal or diamond,) oxygen, and hydrogen, are present to make the light; the oxygen and hydrogen to produce heat, and the carbon to become heated, and produce the shining or light. It is the presence of these three substances in a gaseous (air-like) or vapor form, that produces the bright flame of the gas light, or of the lamp or candle, and thus we see how it is that our lights are masses of glittering diamonds.

Let us now see how these particles of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, are furnished to keep up the flame. The substances usually burned to produce light are, wood, oil, tallow, lard, turpentine, camphine, which is refined oil of turpentine, burning-fluid, which is camphine dissolved in alcohol, rosin, tar, and bituminous coal. These are almost entirely made up of carbon, (coal or diamond,) hydrogen, and oxygen. There is generally, however, very little oxygen in these, and in some of them when pure, none at all.

If we drop a piece of tallow on the outside of a red hot stove, there will immediately rise up a dense mass of white smoke. If we apply a lighted match to this smoke it will take fire and produce a brilliant light. If we take a tin funnel, and with a cork, fit a pipe stem into the small end, and then place the funnel closely over the smoking tallow upon the stove, the smoke or gas will rise up through the pipe stem, and we can then light it, and thus have a little gas apparatus, and burn the same kind of gas that is made at our city gas works. Any of the substances mentioned above, such as oil, turpentine, rosin, &c., will produce precisely the same effect. When the substance is heated by the

hot stove a change takes place among the particles. What little oxygen there is unites with some of the hydrogen, and rises up in the form of watery vapor, and gives the white color to the smoke. The rest of the hydrogen unites with the carbon in little groups, 4 atoms of the carbon uniting with 4 atoms of hydrogen, forming a substance called by chemists olefiant gas, which is precisely the same thing as our city gas. This gas, then, is a kind of double vapor of hydrogen and carbon, (coal or diamond;) and it is invisible, that is, it cannot be seen. Upon the stove we can only see the watery vapor that rises with it. The air, into which this gas escapes through the pipe stem, contains a large amount of oxygen, and as soon as we light this gas in the air, the oxygen unites with the hydrogen contained in the gas and forms water, which is dissipated in the form of vapor. Hold a cold glass a little above a gas or lamp light for a moment, and it will become covered with this water, condensed upon its surface. As before explained, this union of oxygen and hydrogen to form water, produces heat enough to make the particles of the cloud of carbon red hot, and this gives us the light. The little diamonds, or particles of coal, are soon carried away in another form, having united with more oxygen to form another gas, but new particles are continually rising up with more hydrogen, and thus a steady flame is kept up.

Now let us apply our stove experiment to the explanation of our city gas works. In these they take large iron tubes, and put into them rosin, tar, oil, tallow, wax, a kind of bituminous coal which contains tar, or even wood, and they then close up both ends of the large tube, and build a fire under it till it is red hot. This heat acts upon the enclosed substances, just like the red hot stove, and changes them to vapor or gas. On one side of this large tube is a smaller iron tube, which carries away the gas as fast as it is formed, and conveys it into a chamber where it passes through water, and afterwards into another chamber where it comes in contact with lime. The water and lime wash out and take away from it all impurities, and the pure gas, composed of the united vapor of hydrogen and carbon, (coal or diamond,) then goes into a large gas reservoir, from which it is conveyed in pipes over the city, and is let out in little jets to the air, from which it gets the third needed substance, oxygen, and produces light.

But precisely the same thing is going on in a candle or lamp. Here the hot wick of the candle or lamp takes the place of the hot stove, or of the hot tubes in the gas works. The heat of the wick changes the tallow, or oil, or camphine, &c., into the same kind of gas as is produced in the gas works, and it rises from the wick just as it rises from the gas jet, and burns in the same way in the air. The only difference is, that we get from the gas pipe a larger amount of gas, made on a larger scale, and from cheaper materials.

We cannot leave this subject without stating further, that wood and tallow are made of the same elements, and that the flaming from wood is also the burning of the same gas as in the candle. A very pretty experiment will illustrate this. Take a pistol or gun barrel, and put into it a few small pieces of dry wood, and then close up the open end with some wet clay, and lay the other end upon some hot coals. As



soon as the barrel becomes red hot the wood will change to gas, which will escape in a jet through the priming hole, and taking fire will form a beautiful gas flame, which will last till all the wood in the tube is consumed. Experiments are now being made to produce all gas for light from wood alone, and we have good reason to expect that candles, lamps, and the dangerous burning fluids, will soon give place to a more beautiful gas light produced entirely from wood.

How simple and yet how interesting and wonderful are the changes that are constantly going on around us. Who would think without looking into the matter, that in our candle or lamp, the wick is a retort producing a beautiful gas, and that the brilliant flame is caused by heated diamonds or particles of coal, made hot by two other simple air-like substances uniting and forming watery vapor. Yet this is entirely true, and it would be still more interesting to trace one of the gases formed by the disappearance of these diamond particles, as it goes off from the candle flame in an invisible state into the air, is again absorbed by the leaves of plants, and forms part of their substance; these plants are then eaten by animals, and by them again transformed into tallow for a new candle.

#### THE PIE PLANT.

How seldom do we see this plant growing in the farmer's garden; and yet it is one of the most delicious of fruits—if we may so call it. It is no more difficult to cultivate than potatoes or corn. It is usually fit to cut by the last of April in an early spring, and it may be kept growing and in use nearly all the summer. With no particular attention to ours this season, we cut it on the 6th of May; and had we taken the pains to manure it last fall, cover it during the winter with litter, and top-dress it early in March, late as this spring has been, we think we should have had it ready to cut two weeks earlier.

Stewed in water, with a little sugar added, it is much superior to gooseberries, and to our taste, comes next to strawberries. For pies it is more delicious than apples. Its sub-acid on a warm spring day, is no less healthful than agreeable. The great merit, however, of this vegetable or fruit is, that it comes when no other is in season, save the longest keeping and highest priced winter apples.

**MASTICH FOR OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS.**—A subscriber asks for the best and latest improvements in the application of mastich as an outside coating for buildings. Will some of our correspondents furnish any information they have on this subject?

#### TENACITY OF LIFE IN A FOWL.

A CORRESPONDENT residing near Yonkers, Westchester County, communicates the following remarkable fact, which our readers may rely upon as correct. During a heavy snow storm in March last, he missed one of his hens, and after looking in vain for her, gave her up as lost. On the *thirty-fourth* day after the occurrence, his attention was attracted by a slight scratching noise inside a wooden spout which conducted the outer air to his furnace in the cellar, and upon taking off one of the boards he

found his hen inside—alive, but in so exhausted a state, that he was unable to restore her, although she lived for three days longer.

She was a fine black hen, a cross between a Shanghai and Poland, about two years old. During all these thirty-four days it was impossible she could have received any food or water, and there was a strong current of the coldest air constantly rushing past her.

Our correspondent regrets exceedingly, he cannot report her now alive, after such an effort to retain the vital principle. Has any one ever heard of such tenacity of life in a chicken?

#### STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

##### ARRANGEMENTS FOR A FALL SHOW.

At a meeting of the Managers of this Society, held in Utica, on Friday last, it was decided that the next grand exhibition should be held at Utica, in November next. Messrs. RICHARD U. SHERMAN, of Utica; A. A. HUDSON, of Syracuse; RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Jr., of Long Island; FRANCIS ROTCH, of Morris, Otsego Co., and D. S. HOFFVON, of Utica, were appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements, and instructed to have the premium list and regulations printed and ready for circulation on or before the 1st of August ensuing. We trust that the people of Utica and vicinity will give the Society as hearty a reception at its second exhibition, as it received from the Albanians on the occasion of its initial show, held in February last.

Utica is a central and easily accessible location, and the month chosen is in some respects superior to any other in the year, for the purposes of a fowl gathering.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**—By the courtesy of Mr. EDWARD ABORN, of Providence, we have received four volumes of the "TRANSACTIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY."

We are also indebted to Mr. C. L. FLINT, Sec. of Mass. Board of Agriculture, for a copy of "THE AGRICULTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS AS SHOWN IN RETURNS OF VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES."

We have not now time or space for further notice of the above valuable documents.

**UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.**—The first number of this new candidate for public favor is received from the publishers, Messrs. A. JONES & Co., at No. 1 Spruce street. This number contains 32 large pages of substantial and instructive matter, and in this respect differs from the usual magazine literature of the day. The editor's intentions and views may be gathered from the following extract from his salutatory:

We have lived long enough to feel that the journey of life has its end, to be reached in a few and rapid stages at the longest; and that the most interesting and pertinent question any one can ask himself is, "what good can I do while I stay here?" Thus impressed, it will be our endeavor to give to the *United States Magazine* a useful, practical, instructive character, rather than light, imaginative, and sentimental. But though the face of our magazine may be grave, we do not mean it shall be austere, but hope and trust it may ever wear a smile that shall make it attractive to many and repulsive to none.

Now then, let us go ahead without any cere-

mony, and spread our humble board. We do not promise, like the hotel-keepers, that it shall be covered with "all the delicacies of the season;" but we hope it may present an abundance of wholesome, substantial, farm-like fare, upon which any one who hungers for mental nourishment may make a comfortable meal. If he finds not abundance of honey, he may now and then perhaps get a taste of mustard; and though he may miss the soft custards and sweetmeats of magazine literature, we trust he will generally find a good cut of roast beef within his reach, and occasionally a plum-pudding; and in default of asparagus in its season, he may at all times rely upon us for a dish of *greens*.

Now, reader, fall to, and help yourself to what you like best.

#### THE GREAT ECLIPSE ON THE 26TH.

WE intended to have written out a plain description of this great eclipse of the sun for the boy's column of this week; but not having time for this, and as our next paper will not reach distant subscribers before that event, we copy the following short account from the *Evening Post*, with the single remark, that before the recurrence of another such eclipse our present boys will be grown up men, and we shall begin to be numbered among the aged.

On the 26th inst. there will be an eclipse of the sun, which will deserve to be remembered here as one of the most remarkable of this century.

Because the moon happens at this time of the month to appear smaller than the sun, it will nowhere cover the sun, but in the most favorable positions a narrow ring of light will be seen.

The places where this ring can be seen are in a tract from 110 to 130 miles in breadth, the middle of which passes through Portsmouth, N. H., coming from the northwest across the southern part of New-Hampshire, the middle part of Vermont, the northern part of this State and West Canada. In the middle of this tract the ring will be perfect and about a thirtieth part of the sun's diameter in breadth.

Both the beginning and the end of eclipse will be visible throughout the whole of the United States, and observations of them will be of great use for the determination of longitudes.

The shadow of the moon coming across the Pacific first reaches the coast of California, near San Francisco, at about half past two in the afternoon, by Washington time, or at about half-past eleven in the morning, by the time of San Francisco; and in two hours will have covered nearly the whole continent of North America, with its southern limit in the southern part of Mexico, and its northern limit beyond the northern pole.

It will continue on the whole of the United States nearly an hour and a half, when, first ending on the Pacific coast, it will pass from the whole country in less than fifty minutes.

The eclipse will begin in this city about sixteen minutes past four in the afternoon, and end about thirty-eight minutes past six; the moon will cover from ten to eleven-twelfths of the sun's diameter.

The effect of an annular eclipse on the earth and sky is less striking than that of total eclipses, which are described by those who have seen them as presenting an awful aspect during the short time that total darkness lasts. The advance of the total shadow around the horizon can be seen from an eminence, and as it comes on it plunges the regions in its path into appalling darkness, while a gloom hangs over the rest of the country.

But the appearances of the earth and the sky during an annular eclipse, though worthy of more notice than is often given, are not the principal features, unless the day be cloudy. The formation of the ring will be, where it can be seen, the great attraction of the occasion, and will, probably, injure the eyes of many admirers.

Opticians say that their business is never more flourishing than after a solar eclipse.

It appears, in a short notice of this eclipse by the *Boston Journal*, that it will be seen in the morning, and the editor recommends early rising to his readers.

This mistake, probably, arose from confounding astronomical time, which is reckoned from noon alone, with civil time, which is reckoned from both noon and midnight—thus 4 o'clock means in astronomy 4 P. M., and 4 A. M., is called 16 o'clock.

It is, probably, not unknown to many of our readers, that in a period of about eighteen years, called the Chaldean period, or the lunar cycle, eclipses go through an order of performances, which are repeated, with but slight variations, again and again; but that in the course of time these variations amount to great changes, so that from time to time some old eclipse will be dropped out, and some new one taken up in the eighteen year programme. This subject is finely discussed in Ferguson's astronomy, and a history of the returns of the coming eclipse is given as an example.

The approaching eclipse first appeared on the list about the fifteenth century, and will continue to return till about a thousand years after its first appearance, when, having gradually passed off the earth, the shadow, at the corresponding returns of new moon, will continue for more than ten thousand years to sweep by the earth without touching it, and then will again return to entertain or terrify, perhaps, a new race of men.

## Scrap-Book.

For the American Agriculturist.

### WHAT IS THE PARTICULAR SORROW OF A SAD IRON?

"WHAT is the particular sorrow of a sad iron?" the *Agriculturist* asks. Why, indeed, does it receive this gloomy prefix? Its face is bright and smooth, all unwrinkled by sorrow, nor furrowed by care. Is it because of the sad spirit which sometimes, nay often, shoves it over the rough linen? Is it because the busy housewife sighs as she looks at her week's ironing, which must be done, if baby does cry unattended in his cradle? Is it because of the breaking hearts and worn bodies of those who earn their daily bread rubbing and wringing, sprinkling and folding, starching and smoothing?

How many a tale of killing toil could these sad irons tell. The tears of the poor sufferer have "sissed" on their hot surface,—the tears too of children have fallen on them, as they have been sped on their mission to procure bread for the starving.

Why are they called sad? Could not many a housekeeper answer this question with some conjecture of her own? See that table piled with clothes. Look at that care-worn woman, pale and tremulous perhaps, or purple, it may be, with the coming "chill." No wonder she looks with a tearful eye, and aching heart, at the polished irons arranged on the mantle. No wonder she gives them a name which reflects the state of her own feelings.

It is because these irons are associated with life-consuming toil—with over-tasked and exhausted strength—with much that makes the duties of domestic life a weariness, even to the loving, that they receive their peculiarly "sad" and melancholy name.

It will not be many years, I hope, before some "cunning man endowed with understand-

ing," shall invent a machine, which shall lighten the cares of ironing-day, and banish *sad* irons for ever from our sight.

ANNE HOPE.

### DEAL GENTLY WITH MY MOTHER, WORLD.

BY HENRY CLAY PREUSS.

Deal gently with my mother, world!  
Her days are in the yellow leaf,  
And time with her is growing brief;  
She is not now what she hath been,  
Her eye hath lost its glowing sheen:  
The rose is faded from her cheek,  
And life's dark stream grows faint and weak;  
The forms which walked with her of yore,  
Come back again, oh, nevermore—  
Deal gently with my mother, world.

I was not favored by thee, world!  
Oh, life was dark, e'en from my birth,  
And I have tired long of earth;  
But now I know mine hour has come,  
I feel the death damps on my brow,  
But, world, I do not blame thee now;  
Though thou hast been unkind to me,  
I cast no harsh reproach on thee;  
My boyish dreams have passed away,  
But with my dying breath I pray,

Deal gently with my mother, world!

Spare her in your sorrows, world!  
I was her favorite, darling boy—  
Her earthly hope, her spirit's joy,  
God only knows I loved her well—  
How much, no language now can tell;  
But I am fallen in my prime,  
As leaves in early summer time,  
And when my soul shall leave its clay,  
Her last fond hope shall pass away—  
Then in my deep despondency,  
This dying boon I crave of thee—  
Deal gently with my mother, world.

### A YANKEE GETTING MARRIED.

CHANCING to visit the office of Alderman —, the other day, we witnessed an hymeneal ceremony that will bear narrating.

The bridegroom was a weather-beaten countryman, a perfect picture of good nature, but so tall that in entering the portals of the office an involuntary obeisance was necessary; while the artificial hollyhocks on the summit of the bride's bonnet just touched the elbow of her expected lord. Their entrance was preceded by an urchin with dilapidated garments, who claimed and received three coppers as his fee for guiding them to the spot.

"What can I do for you, my good friends?" asked the urbane alderman, as if in utter ignorance of the object of their visit. "Pray be seated, madam."

"Well, squire," answered the groom, with a complacent glance at the flagree breast-pin that fastened a dashing ribbon around the lady's neck; "old Mrs. Pettibone down to Lynn—you've hear'n tell about her I reckon?"

"Well, really, I think—I hardly know—I guess not."

"Not heard tell of her, 'squire! why she makes about the best punkin sass you ever put in yewr stummik, I reckon; slips down jist as sleek as a greased cat crawlin' through a jint of stove-pipe."

"Very happy to be introduced to her, sir; but don't let me interrupt you. Pray proceed."

"Jes' so, jes' so. Well, old Mrs. Pettibone gin' me Dianthy, here, to get spliced to; she's a widder woman, and old deacon Pettibone made ropes of money in the shoe-peg business when he was alive, and I larnt the business with him; so yew diskiver that nat'rally I liked the

gall, and the old lady gin consent; so, ef yew'll pronounce the ceremony, your money's ready."

"So you wish to be married, eh?" queried the alderman, willing to spend a few moments' leisure in conversation; may I venture to ask what induced you to break through a bachelor's life?"

"Sartin, squire; sartin. Yew see its nat'ral. Who ever hearn tell of a bachelor chippin' bird or a bachelor bob-o-link? I reckon nobody has. And then ain't *doublin* kinder nat'ral? Ain't double roses and double mornin'-glories, and double pinyes the pootyist, and don't every body like 'em better than single ones. The amount on it is, nature teaches it, squire, clear through the programmy, beginning with the robins and leaving off with the apple blossoms."

"Very true, my good sir; a very philosophical view of the object. (Turning to the lady.) And you, madam have you given this subject the attention it merits?"

"Never mind her, squire, jest let me settle that air business; 'tain't no kinder use to trouble yourself about Dianthy. Jest you fetch out yeur books and fire away."

The ceremony was soon performed. Our "Reform" alderman has carried improvement even into that department of his duties—and a two dollar bill was duly placed in his palm by the newly-made husband. After he had congratulated the pair and wished them success, Jonathan exclaimed:

"Squire, you're a reg'lar trump, you are; and if you ever come to Lynn, you'll find a stoppin' place with me, and a rousing welcome. But, squire," and Jonathan facetiously inserted his forefinger in the region of the Alderman's ribs, "I'm done with *one-horse bedsteads*; I am. Good-bye, squire!"—*Journal of Commerce.*

### YOU WILL BE WANTED.

TAKE courage, my lad. What if you are but an humble, obscure apprentice—a poor, neglected orphan—a scoff and bye-word to the thoughtless and gay, who despise virtue in rags because of its tatters. Have you an intelligent mind, all untutored though it be? Have you a virtuous aim, a pure desire, and an honest heart? Depend upon it, one of these days, *you will be wanted*. The time may belong deferred. You may grow to manhood, and you may even reach your prime, ere the call is made; but virtuous aims, pure desires, and honest hearts are too few and sacred not to be appreciated—not to be wanted. Your virtues shall not always wrap you about as with a mantle—obscurity shall not always veil you from the multitude. Be chivalric in your combat with circumstances. Be ever active, however small may be your sphere of action. It will surely enlarge with every movement, and your influence will have continual increment.

"In the world's broad field of battle,  
In the bivouac of life,  
Be not like dumb driven cattle,  
Be a hero in the strife."

Work on, for surely you will be wanted, and then comes your reward. Lean upon the sacred verity, "I have never seen the righteous forsaken or his seed begging bread." Never despair; for the lives of good men abundantly testify that often when clouds are blackest, and the tempest is fiercest, and hope is faintest, a "still small voice" will be heard, saying, "Come hither, you are wanted," and all your powers will find ample employment. Therefore, take heart, young men, for ere long you will be wanted.—*Our Drawer.*

HOPE is a bright and beautiful bird; it comes to us 'mid darkness, and sings the sweetest song when our spirits are saddest, and when the soul is weary and longs to pass away, it warbles its sunniest notes, and tightens again the slender fibres of our hearts, that grief has been tearing away.



**ELEPHANT ON BOARD.**—When the Elephant went up the lake on the steamer *Lady Elgin*, a few days since, we remarked that the huge traveler might be a somewhat ugly customer on board a boat. It appears that on the passage the wheelman suddenly found difficulty in changing the boat's course. For, tug and pull, and bear on as much as he would, the wheel would not budge an inch.

"Port helm!" cried the Captain.

"Aye, aye, sir," responded the wheelman.

But still the helm was "hard a starboard," and the boat was taking a turn into the middle of the lake. The Captain swore, and the mate made for the wheel-house. Pushing the man aside, he took hold himself. It was of no use—the mate was no more successful than the wheelman.

"Port helm! for heaven's sake! Can't you see where the boat is going?" shouted out the Captain.

The mate declared that something was the matter with the wheel, as he could not stir it. The thing was perfectly inexplicable. The engine was stopped, and master, mate and all hands went below to see what could be the matter. After a search of some minutes, it was discovered that Mr. Siam, the "Elephant" of the Menagerie, not liking the noisy rattling of chains overhead, had taken upon himself the responsibility of giving a new "turn" to affairs. With his trunk wound around the chain he was holding on with the grasp of a vice, and it was with some difficulty that the keeper persuaded him that such liberties could not be allowed. It is said that he behaved quite well during the rest of the voyage.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

**WOMAN.**—The following charming passage is from "Rural Hours," by Miss Cooper, daughter of the late Fennimore Cooper. It so beautifully expresses the sentiments of all women of pure feeling and correct principles, that it should be widely circulated:

"We American women certainly owe a debt of gratitude to our countrymen for their kindness and consideration of us generally. Gallantry may not always take a graceful form in this part of the world, and mere flattery may be worth as little here as elsewhere; but there is a glow of generous feeling toward women in the hearts of most American men, which is highly honorable to them as a nation and as individuals. In no country is the protection given to woman's helplessness more full and free—in no country is the assistance she receives from the stronger arm so general—and nowhere does her weakness meet with more forbearance and consideration. Under such circumstances, it must be woman's own fault if she be not thoroughly respected also. The position accorded to her is favorable; it remains for her to fill in a manner worthy her own sex, gratefully, kindly, and simply; with truth and modesty of heart and life; unwavering fidelity of feeling and principle, with patience, cheerfulness and sweetness of temper—no unfit return to those who smooth the daily path for her."

**SICKNESS.**—In sickness the soul begins to dress herself for immortality. First she unties the string of vanity that made her upper garment cleave to the world, and sit uneasy. She puts off the light and fantastic robe of lust and wanton appetite. Next to this, the soul by the help of sickness, knocks off the fetters of pride and vainer complacencies. Then she draws the curtains, and stops the light from coming in, and takes the picture down, those fantastic images of self-love, and gay remembrances of vain opinion and popular noises. Then the spirit stoops into sobrieties of humble thoughts and feels corruption chiding the forwardness of fancy, allaying the vapor of conceit and factious opinions. Next to these as the soul is still undressing, she takes off the roughness of her great and little angers and animosities, and receives the oil of mercies and smooth forgiveness,

fair interpretations and gentle answers, designs of reconciliation and Christian atonement in their places.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

**PRICES THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.**—Looking over our file for 1817, we cast our eyes upon the prices current of February of that year; and as an evidence that the present prices of many leading articles have not come up to that time, we give a few samples. The prices given, it must be recollected, are the wholesale; the retail were of course higher.

Bacon, 15 cents; barley, \$1 25 to \$1 50; beans, \$4 to \$4 50 per bushel; butter, shipping, No. 1, 24 cents, No. 2, 22 cents; corn, \$1 90 to \$2 10; coffee, 19 to 21 cents.

Virginia coal, from \$9 to \$15; flour, \$14 to \$15; hay \$21 to \$24; molasses, 48 to 54 cents; peas, \$2 50 to \$3; rice, 7 cents; rye, \$1 75 to \$3; sugar, loaf, 23 to 25 cents; brown, 11 to 15 cents; teas, hyson, \$1 70, hyson skin, \$1, sou-chong, 68 to 75 cents.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

**THE HOME OF TASTE.**—How easy it is to be neat!—to be clean! How easy it is to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety! How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest elegance! Elegance resides not with the upholsterer or the draper; it is not put up with the hangings and curtains; it is not in the mosaics, the carpeting, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candelabras, or the marble ornaments; it exists in the spirit presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful; it sheds serenity over the scene of abode; it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lightened by these intimations of a nobler and brighter life, may be wanting in much which the discontented desire, but to its inhabitants it will be a place, far out-vying the oriental in brilliancy and glory.

**SUCKERS DON'T BITE.**—A witty clergyman had been lecturing one evening in a country village, on the subject of temperance, and as usual after the lecture, the pledge was passed around for signatures.

"Pass it along that way," said the lecturer, pointing towards a gang of bloated and red nosed loafers near the door. "Pass it along—perhaps some of those gentlemen would like to join our cause."

"We don't bite at a bare hook," gruffly muttered one of the rummies.

"Well," replied the ready clergyman, "I believe there is a kind of fish call suckers, that do not bite."

**A GOOD REPLY.**—A Sabbath-school teacher instructing his class on that portion of the Lord's Prayer, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," said to them, "you have told me, my dear children, what is to be done, the will of God; and where it is to be done, on earth, and how it is to be done—as it is done in heaven. How do you think the angels and the happy spirits do the will of God in heaven, as they are to be our pattern?" The first child replied, "They do it immediately;" the second, "They do it diligently;" the third, "They do it always;" the fourth, "They do it with all their hearts;" the fifth, "They do it altogether."—Here a pause ensued, and no child appeared to have an answer; but after some time, a little girl arose, and said, "Why, sir, they do it *without asking any questions.*"

**PLENTY OF FISH.**—A French gentleman states that, at an expense of three or four thousand dollars, he could make the Susquehanna swarm from its source to its mouth with the best kinds of fish known in Europe or America. The time required would not be more than two or three years. The process consists simply in providing a few breeding places, where the destruction of the spawn would be prevented, and the young be fed for a few weeks.—*Exchange.*

**LITTLE THORNS.**—The sweetest, the most clinging affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the delicate tendrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest airs that blow in summer. An unkind word from one beloved often draws the blood from many a heart which would defy the battle-axe of hatred or the keenest edge of vindictive satire. Nay, the shade, the gloom of the face familiar and dear, awakens grief and pain. These are the little thorns which, though men of rougher form may make their way through them without feeling much, extremely incommode persons of a more refined turn in their journey through life, and make their traveling irksome and unpleasant.

**WANTED POLISHING.**—A lad from the "Green Isle," whose occupation was that of blacking stoves, fire places, and stove-pipes, bearing upon his arms a pot of blacking, with brushes and other implements of his trade, addressed a denizen of the city who was standing at his door:

"Has your honor any stoves to polish this morning? I'm the boy for that business."

The person addressed not being of a courteous manner, gruffly answered,

"Go about your business."

Pat moved a few steps off, to be out of the reach of a kick, and replied.

"Your honor would not be the worse of a little polishing yourself, I'm thinking."

**ANOTHER NEBRASKA BILL.**—The Portland *Argus* states that a democratic young gentleman of this city, having lately been presented by his handsome wife with an eight pound boy, had him forthwith named "*William Nebraska*."

To which the Boston *Times* adds: "We wish all success to this little 'Nebraska Bill,' and hope that when he gets fairly launched into the great 'Committee of the Whole,' he will come out safe and bright. We may live to see him governor of Nebraska yet—who knows?"

**PRACTICAL RHETORIC.**—Our readers are probably aware that *alliteration* signifies that several words in a sentence begin with the same sound. It is a figure that sometimes adds great beauty to a phrase. But it may like other good things, be abused.

Here is an example from the floating literature of the day:—A phriend peeling phunnily phigurative, phurnishes the phollowing:

"4ty 4tunate 4esters 4tuitously 4tifying 4lorn 4tresses 4cibly 4bade 4midable 4eigners 4ming 4aging 4ces."

**THE FRUIT.**—The *Terre Haute Express* says that a gentleman of that place, who pays a great deal of attention to horticultural matters, thinks that there never was a better prospect for a fine crop of peaches than now.

In my neighborhood of Russellville, Kentucky, the peaches are very abundant and the strawberries remarkably fine.

**NEW THIEF TRAP.**—A singular, expedient was adopted a short time since in Camden for catching a thief. The house having been entered several times, a bottle of drugged brandy was placed where it could not fail to be seen, and the ingenious plan resulted in the apprehension of a colored man, who had partaken of the brandy, and was found asleep in the room.

**GOOD LIQUOR.**—The Columbus (*O.*) *Democrat* says that strychnine is used in the manufacture of whiskey, to increase the yield of the juice of corn. An analization of pure Cognac brandy, at Washington, is said to have shown the presence of nux vomica in that liquor.

**WHAT IS "mean time?"** That which allows only twenty minutes to dinner.

## PRICE OF WOOL.

We clip the following items from exchanges, to show what others think on this subject. We have hardly formed an opinion as yet, though the present dullness of the New-York wool market, and some other considerations lead us to think the prices of this article will not rule very high the present season. The *Pittsburgh Gazette* says:

The season for sheep-shearing is now near at hand, and speculations are already indulged in as to the probable prices of the incoming clip. We are not prepared to give any precise quotations at which the market is likely to open; but we are enabled to assure our readers that prices will rule considerably—very considerably—lower than last year.

At this time in 1853 a very large amount of the wool clip was engaged on the sheep's back—speculators having bought it up thus in advance; this year but a little of this, if any, has been done. The whole clip will therefore now come upon the market. Last year the supply of the previous season was exhausted, and manufacturers eager buyers from the start; this year there is considerable stock over—enough to last manufacturers until the new clip seeks purchasers. The present clip, moreover, is much larger than any that has preceded it, the high prices prevailing last year having induced farmers to save all the sheep they could. All these facts tend to a depression of prices.

In addition to this, there has been since last year a material decline in the price of woollen fabrics, an accumulated stock of goods on hand, a decline of about 20 per cent. in England, and still tending downward, a heavy import of woollen manufactures, and a constantly increasing use of cotton along with wool, by manufacturers. Besides all this, it is generally thought that the first effects of the war in Europe will be to precipitate large quantities of European woollen fabrics on the American markets, and if this should be the case, this, of itself, must be sufficient to have as depressing an effect on the value of the present clip as all other causes combined.

The prices now prevailing in the eastern markets are from 10 to 12 cents a pound less than this time last season, and quotations still look downward. Money also is scarce, and buyers, it may be presumed, will not take hold except at prices that will be perfectly safe, on a downward market, with a probability of European revulsion, and money worth from one to two per cent. a month.

**WAR AND WOOL.**—Under this head the *Detroit Democrat* speculates as follows upon the effect of the European war on the price of wool:

Those who have bought sheep since the last shearing, have had to pay round prices for them; and there is good reason to doubt the wool market this summer. The war in Europe will prevent any foreign demand for the staple or its manufactures; and not only this (which is of little importance perhaps) but it is said to be deluging our markets with English, French and German woollen goods. The instability which war engenders, leads all men of property to investments—the removal of their means beyond the border of its probable ravages. This feeling is sending vast quantities of goods from the continent of Europe to peaceful America.

One dealer in this city has received from a relative in Germany (we are informed) the large amount of two hundred thousand dollars worth of woollen goods. One of our heaviest dealers tells us that the stock of this class of goods now in the hands of wholesale dealers is very great. He thinks with the additions which will be made this summer, there will be a supply sufficient for the next five or six years.

These circumstances may not affect the price of wool and woollens; but we confess that,

taken in connection with the growing stringency of the money market, it does appear to us probable that wool will be lower for a year or two than it has been for the past year.

**FOREIGN WOOL TRADE.**—The *New-York Tribune* says: By late English papers, it appears that wool, this spring, is not likely to sell for quite as high a price as it did last year, and although we are not wool exporters, this circumstance will be made use of to cheapen the prices of wool in this country. In fact, it has been already cheapened. Now we advise farmers not to be in a hurry to sell, for fear it will be lower in the latter part of the season, as they are always told will be the case, yet it very seldom happens to turn out that way. We do not know what a farmer can do, who is in debt, but sell his clip for the best price he can get. But there is once in a great while a farmer who is not obliged to sell, and it will cost him nothing but the loss of interest to keep his wool over till another year.

As to getting as much for wool this year as last, the farmer must not think of such a thing. All Germany is in a war panic, and woollen cloths will be sent to this country under our low tariff, and sold at such prices that every man who grows a fleece for sale will feel the effect of war prices upon wool in Europe, and a tariff made for the benefit of foreigners, instead of American farmers.

## APPEARANCE OF CROPS.

**THE WHEAT CROP IN MICHIGAN.**—From information received through the local papers and other sources, we are of opinion that the prospect is now fair for at least an average wheat crop in this State. In the early part of the season, in some sections, the appearance of the fields was forbidding, the root of the wheat seeming to be winter-killed; but in most instances these fields have recovered, and are now promising. With no intervening calamity before harvest-time, the wheat crop of Michigan will be a fair one.—*Detroit Press*.

**THE CROPS.**—We never saw the wheat, grass, and oats, says the *Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph*, look more promising in any former year than they do at the present time. Our accounts, also, from the adjoining counties, confirm this opinion. Fruit—apples, pears, and cherries, promises a full crop; and even peaches, so far as we have seen, or are advised, have well escaped the rigors of the spring.

**WHEAT.**—A gentleman from Caledonia village, Livingston county, informed us yesterday that the wheat crops in that vicinity looked finely, giving promise of a large yield. The neighborhood is one of the best wheat districts in Western New-York.—*Rochester American*.

**NEW-YORK CITY.**—The city of New-York extends from the Battery to Kingsbridge, a distance of thirteen and one-third miles, and the width is one mile and three-quarters. Of this area, about one-fifth is compactly built upon. The vacant or upper part of the city is traversed lengthwise by seventeen avenues, which are again crossed by streets numbering from one to two hundred and twenty-nine. These streets form squares, which are surveyed for building lots of the size of twenty feet in width by one hundred in depth. The survey of New-York was commenced in 1811, by John Randall, Jr., under the direction of Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton and John Rutherford, and occupied them ten years in its completion. The entire island was originally purchased of the Indians for twenty-four dollars, and it was estimated to be worth, in 1852, the sum of \$253,278,384.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

"I FEAR God," said a man of good sense; "and next to Him, I fear only the man who does not fear Him."

**ENOUGH.**—There is philosophy in the remark, that "every man has in his own life follies enough—in his own mind, trouble enough—in his performance of his duties, deficiencies enough—in his own fortunes, evils enough—without being curious after the affairs of others."

**SWITCH HIM ON.**—A Rhode Island clergyman lately illustrated the necessity of corporeal punishment for the correction of juvenile depravity with the remark that "the child, when once started in a course of evil conduct, was like a locomotive on the wrong track—it takes the switch to get it off."

## SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

**ONE WORD MORE.**—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without rewriting the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve



their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute *good poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "*rhyme*" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single *poetic* sentiment.

## Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour, after some fluctuation, settled down to the same prices as per our last, with the exception of the very best qualities, which are from 12½ to 25 cts. per bbl. higher. In Corn there has been a great fall, at least 10 to 12 cts. per bu. Pork is from 37½ to 62½ cts. per bbl. lower. Beef and Lard no change. Tallow has fallen a little. Wool is dull and depressed.

Cotton has advanced ½ ct. per lb., Sugar is hardly so firm; Rice and Tobacco unchanged.

Money is a trifle easier, and stocks more firm, but how long this will last we cannot say under the present heavy responsibilities of the country, especially in railroad projects.

The weather has been more propitious, though considerable rain fell on the 14th inst. At the South they have had killing frosts as late as the 2d and 3d inst. almost unheard of before. Cotton and Corn have been injured greatly; in many instances, to the entire loss of the former, as it is too late to replant it. At the North it is too early to decide on the wheat crop. In many places it has suffered material injury, in others it looks highly promising. Other crops we cannot speak of more than to say, all will be very late. Fruit has not been so much injured as was anticipated.

P. S.—Just as we go to press the steamship *Atlantic* arrives from Liverpool, bringing news that Corn is still lower there, and Wheat and Flour hardly equal in price to last reports. Cotton is also very dull.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

Saturday, May 13, 1854.

POTATOES appear to be plenty this morning, though the price is still on the rise. The quality is only medium. Apples are very scarce and the quality indifferent. The dealers say, that if there are any in the country to come into market, they would be glad to see them here as soon as possible.

This year's growth of vegetables is getting more plenty, though the most is brought from a distance. Butter has a downward tendency. It is thought that most other farm and garden products will soon be lower.

Carter and Mercer Potatoes are worth \$4 50 @ \$4 75, per bbl.; June, \$3 50; common, \$3 25; White Onions, \$3 50; yellow, \$2; red, \$1 75; Russia Turnips, \$3; white, \$2 50; Carrots, \$2 50; Parsneps, \$3; Beets, \$3; Spinach, \$2 50; Rape Sprouts, \$2 25; Apples, \$4 @ \$4 50; Green Peas, \$5; Rhubarb, \$5 @ \$1; per hundred bunches; Radishes, \$3 50; Asparagus, \$1 50 @ \$2 50, per doz. bunches; Green Onions, 50c., per doz. bunches; Leeks, \$1, per doz. bunches; Lettuce, 25c. @ 75c., per doz. bunches; Butter, 18 @ 25c., per lb.; Cheese, 8 @ 11c.; Maple Sugar, 10; Eggs, 10c. per doz.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, May 15, 1854.

THERE is a falling off in numbers from last week as was expected. Prices remain about the same. The general quality is better than for some time back, though there were some cattle in the yards that, without they are taken back to a feeder for some months, will never be beef. The best lots we saw, were from the Oueda Co. distilleries, New-York State some Illinois cattle owned by Tnos. M. Vail, and two droves from York and Lancaster Cos., Pa. They were truly worth looking at—and eating too. The prices

of good and poor cattle differ much less than the quality.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLESTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 2,243	2,233
Swine, 1,902	
Cows, 35	
Sheep, 299	
Calves, 1012	

The Harlem Railroad brought in 7 Beeves, all the Cows, Calves, Sheep and Swine; Hudson River R. R., 700 Beeves; Hudson River Boats, 220; Erie R. R., 600; New-York State, 201; Pennsylvania, 218; Ohio, on foot, 447; by cars, 895; Illinois, 465.

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 237
Cows, 68
Sheep, 2,035

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Sheep, 67
Cows, 50

No report from CHAMBERLIN'S.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	per 100 lbs. 5 87½ @ 6 06
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	6 02½ @ —

Beeswax.	
American Yellow.....	per lb. — 29 @ 30

Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.....	— 40 @ — 45

Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.....	per chaldron, 10 50 @ 11 —
Scotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	7 75 @ 50
Pictou.....	8 50 @ —
Anthracite.....	per 2,000 lb. 6 — @ 6 50

Cotton.	
Ordinary.....	Upland. Florida. Mobile. N.O. & Texas.
Middling.....	8 8 8 8
Middling Fair.....	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½
Fair.....	10½ 10½ 10½ 11
	11 11½ 11½ 12½

Cotton Bagging.	
Gunny Cloth.....	per yard, — 12½ @ 13 —
American Kentucky.....	— @ —
Dundee.....	— @ —

Coffee.	
Java, White.....	per lb. — 14 @ — 14½
Mocha.....	— 13½ @ — 14
Brazil.....	— 10½ @ — 13
Maracaibo.....	— 12 @ — 12½
St. Domingo.....	per lb. — 9½ @ — 10½

Cordage.	
Bale Rope.....	per lb. — 7 @ — 10
Bolt Rope.....	— @ — 20

Corks.	
Velvet, Quarts.....	per gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints.....	— 20 @ — 28
Phials.....	— 4 @ — 16

Feathers.	
Live Geese, prime.....	per lb. — 47 @ — 49

Flax.	
Jersey.....	per lb. — 8 @ — 50

Flour and Meal.	
Sour.....	per bbl. 7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine No. 2.....	8 — @ 7 25
State, common brands.....	8 50 @ 7 62½
State, Straight brand.....	8 62½ @ 7 75
State, favorite brands.....	8 87½ @ 8 —
Western, mixed do.....	8 93½ @ 8 —
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	8 — @ 8 18½
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 25 @ 8 37½
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 — @ 8 31½
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	8 — @ 8 12½
Ohio, fancy brands.....	8 31½ @ 8 50
Ohio, extra brands.....	8 62½ @ 8 62½
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	8 37½ @ 9 37½
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 9 12½
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 25 @ 11 12
Canada, (in bond).....	7 75 @ 7 81½
Brandywine.....	8 75 @ 8 81½
Georgetown.....	8 75 @ 8 81½
Petersburgh City.....	8 75 @ 8 81½
Richmond Country.....	8 72½ @ 8 75
Alexandria.....	8 72½ @ 8 75
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 72½ @ 8 75
Rye Flour.....	4 68½ @ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 62½ @ 3 75
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 — @ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	per punch. 10 — @ —

Grain.	
Wheat, White Genesee.....	per bush. 2 20 @ 2 32
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 90 @ 1 95
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 95 @ 2 05
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 90 @ 2 05
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 10 @ 2 15
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95 @ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 80 @ 1 95
Rye, Northern.....	1 12½ @ —
Corn, Unsound.....	— @ — 85
Corn, Round Yellow.....	— @ — 83
Corn, Round White.....	— @ — 84
Corn, Southern White.....	— @ — 85
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	— @ — 90

Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— 50 @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	— 56 @ — 57
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	95 @ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	49 @ 51
Oats, New-Jersey.....	46 @ 47
Oats, Western.....	53 @ 54½
Oats, Penna.....	47 @ 49
Oats, Southern.....	42 @ 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	per 2 bush. 2 75 @ 2 87½
Peas, Canada.....	per bush. 1 18½ @ —
Beans, White.....	1 50 @ 1 62½

Hair.	
Rio Grande, Mixed.....	per lb. — 23 @ — 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	— 21 @ — 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:	
North River, in bales.....	per 100 lbs. — 87½ @ — 90

Hemp.	
Russia, clean.....	per ton. 285 — @ 320 —
Russia, Outshot.....	— @ —
Manilla.....	per lb. — 13½ @ —
Sisal.....	— 10 @ —
Sisal.....	— 10 @ —
Italian.....	per ton. 240 — @ —
Jute.....	120 — @ 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	195 — @ 200 —
American, do., Dressed.....	210 — @ 260 —
American, Water-rotted.....	— @ —

Hops.	
1853.....	per lb. — 40 @ — 44
1852.....	— 38 @ — 40

Lime.	
Rockland, Common.....	per bbl. — @ 1 13

Lumber.	
Timber, White Pine.....	per cubic ft. — 18 @ — 22
Timber, Oak.....	— 25 @ — 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	— 35 @ — 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	(by cargo) — 18 @ — 22

Timber, Oak Scantling.....	per M. ft. 30 — @ 40 —
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	— @ 35 —
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	— 20 @ 25 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50 @ 40 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	— 30 @ 35 —
Boards, North River, Box.....	16 — @ 17 —
Boards, Albany Pine.....	per pce. — 16 @ — 23
Boards, City Worked.....	— 23 @ — 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	— 25 @ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	— 25 @ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	— 26 @ — 32
Plank, City Worked.....	— 26 @ — 32
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	— 18 @ — 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	— 23 @ — 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	per bunch, 2 50 @ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75 @ 3 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	per M. 24 — @ 28 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	— 22 @ 25 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	— 19 @ 21 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	— 17 @ 18 —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	— 32 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	— @ 22 —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	— 65 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	— 52 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	— 40 @ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	— 38 @ — 35 —
Heading, White Oak.....	— 60 @ —

Molasses.	
New-Orleans.....	per gall. — 27 @ —
Porto Rico.....	— 23 @ — 30
Cuba Muscovado.....	— 25 @ — 27
Trinidad Cuba.....	— 25 @ — 27
Cardenas, &c.....	— 23½ @ — 24

Nails.	
Cut, 4d @ 60d.....	per lb. — 4½ @ — 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d.....	— @ —

Naval Stores.	
Turpentine, Soft, North County, per 280 lb.....	— @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	— @ 5 50
Tar.....	per bbl. 3 — @ 3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75 @ 1 57½
Resin, White.....	per 280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	per gall. — 66 @ — 68

Oil Cake.	
Thin Oblong, City.....	per ton. — @ —
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country.....	— @ 33 —

Provisions.	
Beef, Mess, Country.....	per bbl. 9 50 @ 12 —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	— 6 50 @ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	13 50 @ 14 —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50 @ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25 @ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	— @ 14 —
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	per tee. 1 25 @ —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	per bbl. 14 37 @ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 88 @ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western.....	per bbl. 14 37 @ 16 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	per lb. — 10½ @ —
Hams, Pickled.....	— 8½ @ — 9
Hams, Dry Salted.....	— @ — 8½
Shoulders, Pickled.....	— 6½ @ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	— @ — 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	per bbl. 13 — @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	per lb. — 9 @ — 9½
Butter, Orange County.....	— 25 @ — 28
Butter, Ohio.....	— 12 @ — 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	— 27 @ — 25
Butter, Canada.....	— 12 @ — 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	— @ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	— 10 @ — 12

Plaster Paris.	
Blue Nova Scotia.....	per ton. 3 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	— 3 50 @ 3 62½

## Salt.

Turkey Island.....	per bush.	—	—	48
St. Martin's.....	—	—	—	—
Liverpool, Ground.....	per sack, 110	—	—	1 12 1/2
Liverpool, Fine.....	—	1 45	—	1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	—	1 72 1/2	—	1 75

## Saltpetre.

Refined.....	per bush.	—	6 1/2	8
Crude, East India.....	—	—	7	7 1/2
Nitrate Soda.....	—	—	5	5 1/2

## Seeds.

Clover.....	per lb.	—	10	11 1/2
Timothy, Mowed.....	per ton, 14	—	—	17
Timothy, Reaped.....	—	—	17	20
Flax, American, Rough.....	per bush.	—	—	—
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	—	—	—

## Sugar.

St. Croix.....	per lb.	—	—	—
New-Orleans.....	—	—	4	6 1/2
Cuba Muscovado.....	—	—	4 1/2	6
Porto Rico.....	—	—	4 1/2	6 1/2
Havana, White.....	—	—	7 1/2	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	—	—	5	7 1/2
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf.....	—	—	9 1/2	—
do. do. do. Crushed.....	—	—	9 1/2	—
do. do. do. Ground.....	—	—	8 1/2	—
do. (A) Crushed.....	—	—	9	—
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	—	—	—
Manilla.....	—	—	5 1/2	—
Brazil White.....	—	—	6 1/2	—
Brazil, Brown.....	—	—	5	7

## Tallow.

American, Prime.....	per lb.	—	11 1/2	12 1/2
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## Tobacco.

Virginia.....	per lb.	—	—	—
Kentucky.....	—	—	7	10
Mason County.....	—	—	6 1/2	11
Maryland.....	—	—	—	—
St. Domingo.....	—	—	12	18
Cuba.....	—	—	18 1/2	22 1/2
Yara.....	—	—	40	45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	—	—	25	1
Florida Wrappers.....	—	—	15	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	—	—	6	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	—	—	5 1/2	15

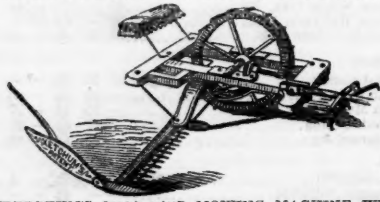
## Wool.

American, Saxony Fleeces.....	per lb.	—	50	55
American, Full-blood Merino.....	—	—	46	48
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.....	—	—	42	45
American, Native and 1/2 Merino.....	—	—	36	38
Extra, Pulled.....	—	—	42	48
Superfine, Pulled.....	—	—	39	41
No. 1. Pulled.....	—	—	33	37

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion.)

Ten cents per line for each insertion.  
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.  
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.  
Ten words make a line.  
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.



**KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE WITH** entire change of gear. The only successful mower now known.

Ketchum's Improved Machine, which we are building for the harvest of '54, was thoroughly tested last season, and the advantages gained by our change of gear are in all respects as we designed, viz: durability, convenience and ease of action. The shafts now have bearings at both ends, which overcomes all cramping and cutting away of boxes. A counter balance is attached to the crank shaft, which gives it a steady and uniform motion. Each Machine can be thrown out of gear; there is great convenience in getting at each and every part, all of them being on upper side of the frame; oil cups are attached to all the bearings, which, by the use of a wad of cotton, will hold oil for a long time, as well as protect the bearings from dust, grit, &c.; the finger bar is lined with iron its full width, which protects it from wear.

These and various other additions for strength, durability, &c., makes them the most simple and perfect agricultural implement in use. They weigh about 750 lbs. each, and can easily be carried in a one-horse wagon.

They will cut ALL KINDS OF GRASS, and operate well on uneven or rolling lands, or where there are dead furrows. This Machine took the highest award, with SPECIAL APPROPRIATION, at the World's Fair, it also received, during last season, one silver and four gold medals, and various other flattering and substantial testimonials of approval. We have spared neither pains nor money to make them deserving of public favor, and hope to be able the coming season to supply the great and increasing demand.

We take this occasion to caution farmers against buying cheap mowers, if they do (as was the case with many last year) they incur loss, vexation and disappointment.

In all cases where Extras are wanted, be sure to give us the NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE.

(WARRANTY) That said Machines are capable of cutting and spreading, with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of ANY KIND OF GRASS, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers.

All orders filled by the subscribers. Office and Shop, corner of Chicago street and Hamburg Canal, near the Eastern R. R. Depot, in Buffalo N. Y. **HOWARD & CO.,** Manufacturers and Proprietors.

For Sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 Water street, N. Y.

The Mower is also manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., at Worcester, Mass., for the New-England States. By Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., for Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. By Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O., for Ohio and Kentucky.

## MACHINE WORKS.

**M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S MACHINE WORKS, LEBA-**NON, N. H. Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang saw-mills, flouring and corn mills, hand and power hoisting machines for storehouses, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and mill gearing of all patterns.

**MARTIN BUCK,**  
J. H. BUCK,  
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WM. DUNCAN,  
AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 & 191 Water st.; S. B. Schenck, 163 Greenwich st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad st.; and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver st.; Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace, 136-14.

**MONEY FOUND.—A SUM OF MONEY FOUND IN THE** seed store, No. 187 Water street, which will be paid to any claimant who can prove the property and date of its loss.

**WILD TURKEYS.—TWO FIRST-RATE TURKEY COOKS** of this breed. [35-36] Apply at 191 Water street.

**WILD MEXICAN POTATOES.**—These are raised from seed brought from Mexico three years ago. They boil dry and mealy, and are highly lauded for the table by those who have used them. They are as early as the Kidney, and the rot has not yet appeared among them. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

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ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

- Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.
- I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
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  - IV. The American Rose Cultivator. Price 25 cents.
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  - XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c. Price 25 cents.
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  - XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.
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  - XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.
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**FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SWINE NOW** owned by SAMUEL LOVE, consisting of Berkshire, Lincolnshire, and Suffolk breeds of all sizes. This stock is worthy the attention of Farmers and others, who wish to procure the above breeds. The above swine have a good reputation, and have received the principal prizes at the exhibitions of the American Institute.

Gentlemen living at a distance can have them boxed and shipped from New-York.

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Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c. &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, \$1 25.

Everybody His Own Flower Gardener 35  
American Rose Cultivator 25  
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Breck's Book of Flowers 75  
Buist's Kitchen Gardener 50  
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Browne's Field Book of Manures, \$1 25. Sent free of postage.

Orders for any of the above books will be filled at the prices stated, and if required, will be sent by mail, post paid, by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

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**WANTED—TWO FEMALES, SIX TO EIGHT MONTHS** old. They must be of good size, fine and pure bred. Please state lowest price. A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

**SCARIFIERS FOR OLD MEADOWS.—AN INVALUABLE** machine for cutting moss and the old fog from hide-bound meadows and renovating their grasses. To be drawn by one or more horses. [31-11] R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water street.

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**QUEEN'S PATENT, THE BEST** Forge in the market for Blacksmith's work, Boiler Makers, Mining, Quarrying, Shipbuilding, Fabrications, Contractors on Railroads and Public Works, Coppermiths, Gas Fitters, &c. &c. Also an improved PORTABLE MELTING FURNACE for Jewellers, Dentists, Chemists, &c., both of which are constructed with sliding doors to protect the fire from wind and rain when used out of doors, and for perfect safety and free escape of smoke indoors. They are compact for shipping. Circulars, with particulars and prices, will be forwarded upon application. Cast Iron Columns for buildings constantly on hand. The above forge has been awarded three Silver Medals by the American Institute, New-York, and the highest premium (Diplomas and Bronze Medals) at all other Fairs wherever exhibited. FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, Sole Manufacturer, 210 Water st., N. Y.

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**A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported** and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

**FRUITS.**—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Chatterton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbeard's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

**CORNS.**—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.

**BEANS.**—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Knout, and to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Liana, Horticultural Granberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

**BORERCOLLS OR KALE.**—Green Curled Scotch Kale.

**CALIFLOWERS.**—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren, Orleans, White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

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**EGG PLANT.**—Long Purple, and White.

**ENDIVE.**—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.

**CARROTS.**—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Aitriugham.

**BEETS.**—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yelow Turnip, Early scarcity.

**ONION.**—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin, Yellow Silver Skin.

**TURNSIPS.**—All of the varieties.

**WATERMELON.**—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.

**TOMATO.**—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.

**LETTUCE.**—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, Fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.

**MELON.**—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.

**RADISH.**—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Ball Spanish, White Ball Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

**CABBAGE.**—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Bremen Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charlwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.

**CAULIFLOWER.**—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Bremen Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charlwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.

**SPINACH.**—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Bremen Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charlwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.

**WHITE BLACKBERRIES.** a new and choice variety.

**Also, RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS,** fresh and of fine growth.

**A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS.** 25-11



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ALSO VARIOUS REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.  
Combining all the latest improvements.  
NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED  
STORE, 189 and 191 Water Street. R. L. ALLEN.  
Sole.

## GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

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